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nal Leather Preservative,

il Blacking; a, for cleaning, nourishing, preserv-the color of Leather, rendering it the color of Leather, rendering it timonials which have been re-used and tally tested the mer-ire, both of its economy and in all its various user, and wet, as in Boots and Shoes, i.e., and also on Forge-Bellows the fullest confidence in re-



BILAS ALLEN, JE.

her I Loud

Boston Recorder.

For the Boston Recorder.

RELIGIOUS.

Mr. Venture has eleared \$10,000 in a sin-"Mr. Venture has eleared \$10,000 in a single day," said a good friend of mine the other day. Indeed? I replied, but tell me how. By speculating in Maine lands; was the reply.

Here, then, if my informant was correct, is a professor of the religion of Jesus Christ, whose

sor of the religion of Jesus Christ, whose ple ought to be a safe one,—a man gen-beloved, esteemed and respected, engaged unchristian business of speculating large-lands. I protest against such conduct, t is it but legalized gambling?

th it. But such instances are exceptions to

Let us see, however, whether Mr. V. does

and with his money.

If his carriage is not in the highest fashion,

of the members of his family will proba-persuade him to buy a better and more y one. If he has not quite so many do-ies in his house as there are members of

win family, he will probably add to their her. If his house is not in the newest and

able style, he will probably build

and take care that it shall cost a little in those of his richest neighbors. He be sure to pull down the old one, lest

pay the whole of an extravagant

oor family should want it, who may not

For all these movements he will easily specious reason; nor will he probably et for a single moment that he is disobey-ecommands of his Lord and Saviour.

rather old, or the society has become ge for it, and there are not quite seats in it. Mr. V. and some of his rich as lay their heads together, and contrive

suade the society to pull down the old and build a new one. Well, down it and a new one is erected. , what sort of a house shall it be? Oh,

ast be the best in the whole village or city, are are twenty others. If the others cost

600—a third more than any wooden church anarry or city ever ought to cost—why this t cost \$12,000. It must have a bell, wheth-

sne is needed or not; and a consumption-sking vestry underneath it, or it would not in fashion. The organ must cost a little ore than any other in town, and the commu-

plate must be a little more expensive.

twenty gallons of good wine, half a dozen trels of good cider, and an abundance of tea I coffee, every year. It is true that he does give so much more at home than formerly

THOUGHTS OF A PILGRIM .-. NO. VII.

ARTHER APPLICATION OF A TEXT TO ITS

PREACHERS.

Many ministers earnestly desire and pray for

ued success lifts up a minister's heart

y of which he never thought.

the he is standing on the walls of his ooking out for the enemy, and fortifying that point, the enemy himself has alleged the standard of the st

ed the castle under the guise of an

which he has provided no armor.

light, it is no marvel that Pride, his ughter, should persuade the messen-arist who entertains her, that he is en-

g an angel. She has specious names her abominations. Has he lost that g confidence in God which was once

less and decision of experience. Has ne less tender of his brethren's reputa-

d more forward to pass upon them sen-condemnation? She tells him that he

t down error, and correct abuses in h. Thus she leads him on, until hi

se the influence which God has given

is able to bear extended power and

who has not been previously subject-vere course of moral discipline, or

s not enjoy a larger measure of grace

od ordinarily imparts to his servants, was not qualified to be lord of Egypt had lain in fetters and irons. Moses age of forty essayed to deliver Israel; was not yet thoroughly fitted for the the Lord sent him to keep sheep forty the land of Midian ere he was preparar his high office in a becoming spirit.

rice with oaths and execration ta high station; rather bese

come head-strong and self-

seared by censure that he

flatters him that this is only

Satan himself

ot when he utters it.

There is no sudden transi-

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, AT NO. 11, CORNHILL, NEXT DOOR TO PEIRCE'S BOOKSTORE, BETWEEN THE SABBATH SCHOOL AND TRACT DEPOSITORIES.—PRICE \$3,00 A YEAR, OR \$2,50 IN ADVANCE.

No. 8--Vol. XXII--Whole No. 1112.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS A DAY.

at is that legalized gambling?

If Mr. V. we are told, does good with his
ey. No doubt. So do some gamblers
theirs. I have known the "fortunate"
typer of a large lottery prize do great good source. But as I have waited hitherto in vain, I seat myself to give you the result of my observations on a subject which I deem so deserving of the public attention. I do this the more cheerfully, not because I suppose I can do justice to the subject in a few brief numbers, but with the hope that Andrew, or some other one who is qualified, will back up what of truth may be said, and set the thing in its true light before the public.

before the public.

I shall endeavor to show, in the present number, that by not receiving a competent support from his people, the minister is liable to degrade his office, and sink the cause which it is desirated to account designed to promote.

The minister must have a support from some source. If he does not receive it from his people, he is necessarily obliged to engage in some employment, which takes at least a porton of that the source. that time which ought to be appropriated to professional duties. Now it is very apparent that no minister can, for any length of time, pursue such a course, and sustain the interests of religion. The charge which St. Paul gave to Timothy, "Give thyself wholly to the work," is absolutely necessary in order to sustain the interests of religion in any place. And the minister who is obliged to turn aside from this to engage in any other business, however honorable in itself, must devote time and energies to it which ought to be devoted to his profession. And in nine cases out of ten, he will exhibit a worldly spirit, which, if it does not excite the envy and jealousy of his people, will lead them to distrust his fidelity to his Master's service. They lose their confidence in him. This is inevitable. His preaching becomes monotonous. The seats are soon vacated. He preaches to the naked walls. The cause is preacties to the haked walls. In clause is sunk. And he retires, perhaps, to make room for another, who in his turn sinks himself, and sinks the cause in the same way. In all this the whole guilt of the suffering, bleeding cause of Christ, is thrown upon the

minister; when, had his people properly sup-ported him, they would have removed from him the temptations to worldly vocations, and he might without embarrassment have pursued his vocation, and sustained well the interests of

plate must be a little more expensive, to the preacher's desk; why it must cost of at least, although \$50 would erect one would answer every important purpose, esofa for the minister must cost \$80, or 0. The deacon's pew must be elegantly binded and trimmed at an expense of \$30 \$10; and his neighbors, if they are able, at follow his example. All this and much the must be done, and Mr. V.'s money, got exalized gambling, is poured out like water. religion.

Now I am not palliating for those who unnecessarily engage in worldly pursuits, to the neglect of their profession. Such had much better be out of the ministry than in. But I egalized gambling, is poured out like water accomplish it. What a truly benevolent better be out of the ministry than in. But I say, let no man venture to charge the guilt of the suffering cause to the minister, until he has fully investigated the subject, and ascertained that the people have done all that duty requires of them in supporting him. And I cannot leave this subject without inviting all who read these articles, to look into this subject, to see whatter will doze not rave lie at the cover. liberal man!
But are his charities confined to home? Oh,
You may see his name in the public prints,
are say, as the donor to some benevolent asinition, of \$100 or \$200 a year. Perhaps he
se by tens and twenties to other useful and
cortant associations. He is also a special
and to Temperance Societies. For it hapist, by the way, that he is a wonderfully
perate man. Not a drop of any intoxicadrink, goes down his throat, except fifteen
wenty gallons of good wine. half a dogs. whether guilt does not now lie at their own MINISTER'S FRIEND.

For the Boston Recorder THE ANNUAL FAST.

Suggestions of the Convention of Congregational Ministers respecting the Annual Fast.

At the annual meeting of the Convention of At the annual meeting of the Convention of Congregational ministers, in May, 1835, a Committee was appointed, "To take into consideration the practical effect of our annual resonwant good abroad, can any one reason meeting of the Convention of Congregational ministers, in May, 1835, a Committee was appointed, "To take into consideration the practical effect of our annual resonwant good abroad, can any one reason which complain?

For the Boston Recorder.

BOUGHTS OF A PILGRIM.—.VO. VII.

BETHER APPLICATION OF A TEXT TO IT:

FREACHERS.

Many ministers earnestly desire and pray for tensive influence in the church; but were dotted to grant them influence in the manner and resource in which they covet it, they would resource in which they covet it, they would

at ogrant them influence in the manner and reasure in which they covet it, they would we need to pray seven-fold more earnestly to we need to pray seven-fold more earnestly to dedivered from its ruinous power; for "the cert is deceitful above all things, and despessed with the attention and seriousness due to a day of Humiliation and Prayer, consecrated by long usage, and appointed by public authority. In some places, more particularly in the large towns, it is devoted by many to idleness and dissipation; while the immoral and profane, with that reckless defiance of duty and deceasy, which is the usual boart of visc lead him he knows not and decency, which is the usual boast of vice, take the occasion in some instances, to pervert the day to extravagant excess. It is made, to some extent, a time of gathering at places of idle resort, of recreation, of visiting at a distance, and frequenting places of public annusciment. With some it is made an occasion for an excessive satiety of appetite. Such indulgences have a pernicious influence on public rom a meek and lowly, to a proud and htty spirit, and therefore he is unconscious rfect is, that prosperity does not assail gences have a pernicious influence on public those particular forms and methods works, and tend directly to promote intemper-

has been accustomed to contemplate ance ard against, but precisely in that shape It has been often observed, that a good object, when perverted and abused, may become the occasion of great evil. The very act of profaning a Fast-day, changing a Holy Day to a holiday, lays conscience asleep, gives up the sense of a present God, disregards the laws of decency and public sentiment, and exposes the ffender to every degree of vice and crime. addition to these courses of thoughtless and des perate characters, many good citizens have been disposed to say that the Fast is not the Sabbath, not a day which God has commanded Sabbath, not a day which God has commanded to be kept holy, and that it is a convenient occasion for a brief relaxation from the burdens of care and business; not reflecting on the effect of their example in leading others to scenes of dissipation, to which they would not voluntarily afford any countenance.

There are some people, of blameless character, with whose religious views it does not comport to set apart a day for divine worship, that is designated by civil authority; and the

that is designated by civil authority; and the Fast day is employed in their ordinary vocations. The effect of this, though undesigned n their part, is to give countenance to men who will not view it as a secular day to spend in idleness and dissipation.

This abuse and profanation of the season designated by our ancestors as a holy solemnity, a day of general humiliation, penitence, an rayer, is a subject of painful regret with all

the best interests of this community.

In view of the abuses of our annual Fast, particularly in some parts of the State, some have doubted whether it would not be expedient to have it wholly laid aside. The Conven-tion cannot be persuaded that there can be a necessity for abolishing one of our most chare land of Midian ere ne was prepar-his high office in a becoming spirit, s hunted by Saul from mountain to before the Lord gave him the king-ter's spirit did not become mellow and until he had been left to deny his cteristic ancient institutions. Christian people are becoming alarmed at the evil, and are looking to a reformation. The existing evils are less in the interior than in some of the FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1837.

advantage. Attend to your heart, and he will attend to your influence. If we continue to serve the Lord with an humble and contribe spirit, there is no danger that we shall not rise as high in his church as is good for us.

MINISTERIAL SUPPORT.—YO.1.

Min. Tracv.—I had almost forgotten my engagement to furnish you with some short articles on the subject of ministerial support, when I was reminded of it by reading the beautiful touch upon it by Andrew Layman. I have been waiting to see if something more would not be forthcoming from the same source. But as I have waited hitherto in vain, I services, on the Fast day. In places where there have been, within a few years, genuine there wis of the sold of the genuineness of such a work. A Fast, well observed.

Min. Tracv.—I had almost forgotten my engagement to furnish you with some short articles on the subject of ministerial support, will be suggested. The general employments of the people of the Commonwealth baving the beautiful touch upon it by Andrew Layman. I have been waiting to see if something more would not be forthcoming from the same of the subject which I deem so deserved the same; and who shall say that this abundant increased sense of the same; and who shall say that this abundant increased sense of the same; and who shall say that this abundant increased sense of the same; and who shall say that this abundant increased sense of the same; and who shall say that this abundant

joyed religious privileges, the church will have a more dreary field in their children, brought

nvestigation to ascertain how many young men

there are, not in our churches merely, but who are hopefully pious, who should be encouraged to study for the ministry?

A late report of the Providence Young Men's

of the county reports 144 families. As a further illustration of erroneous judgment, the county of Bristol, particularly the town of Warren, affords a striking example. The citizens of Warren were quite confident that I (says the agent) should not find any destitute in the place.

acquainted with facts-with cases so num

the gospel, apparently of great promise.

The above remarks I would suggest for the consideration of pastors and people, hoping they may be worthy of prayerful attention.

L.

* The wants of one half of New England are as pressing as those of the West; and the consequence of neglecting them will be equally disastrous. Ed. Rec

COLORED PEOPLE OF BOSTON.

From the Report of the Rev. R. Spaulding, to the Bos-

in the annual Report of the Auxiliary.

In the discharge of the duties impo

ton Auxiliary of the American Union for the Relief

and Improvement of the Colored Race; embedied

sons in the city. That I might be assured that none were omitted, I have made diligent and patient inquiries through every street and lane within its limits. I have left no opportunity

unimproved, to obtain the most perfect knowledge of their character and circumstances that have been able. I have visited and converse with them as their *friend*, without reference to

any question with which our country has, u

tions your society does not necessarily inter fere; your society does not necessarily fere; your object being, not to excite their questions foreign to them, and over they can have an excitate her.

ney can have no control; but to awaken in

them an enlightened desire for improvement.

and to afford them such assistance as you may be able, in the attainment of that object.

I am happy to know, that the object of m

agency has commended itself to the judgment and feelings of the more intelligent portion of them, many of whom feel a commendable interest in the improvement of their race, although they see but little prospect of an event so desirable.

Another class of them is almost entirely indifferent to the subject, having abandoned nearly all hope of such an improvement, until pul-le sentiment and feeling shall have materially changed towards them. While the third class

them that they have within themselves the ele-ments of respectability, the materials of their own fortune; that sobriety, industry and econ-

n, I have never once in-of "Abolition," or "Col-

nately, been so painfully agitated.

must perceive and approve.

For the Boston Recorder

YOUNG MEN FOR THE MINISTRY. MR. TRACY, -When we consider the immense want in our Western country of the gospel and of evangelical pastors, the gospel and of evangelical pastors, the question naturally arises, solemn as eternity, "how can this want be supplied?" If the present gener-ation of the West are neglected, who, for the most part, prior to their emigration have en-

without a departure from the spirit of ancient and venerable usage.

The divine authority for days of Fasting and humiliation need not be presented to a well instructed Christian people. It is well known that such seasons were common in the Church of God, by his appointment, in the days of the Patriarchs, as well as in the times of the Prophets. The nature of such Fasts may be sufficiently understood from the directions given by the prophet Joel.—The Saviour says, with reference to his people, "The days will come when the Bridegroom shall be taken from them, and then shall they fast."

The primitive Christians abounded in this duty. Dr. Cave says, "It is certain the ancient Christians had two sorts of solemn Fasts, weekly and annual."

The reformers strennously inculcated the duty of Fasting, while they resisted the excessive

The reformers stremously inculeated the duty of Fasting, while they resisted the excessive and superstitious fasts of the church of Rome. The Reformed Church in France, one of the best portions of the Christian church in the sixteenth century, say, in their Confession of Faith, "Touching true and Christian Fasting, we teach that it is an outward work of Faith, comprehending in it worship, which is done by exercising the body to abstinency, joining therewith all prayers and giving alus, and that it is with all prayers, and giving alms, and that it is due to God alone."

due to God alone."

But we turn to the fathers of New England.
Dr. Mather says, in his Ratio Discipline,
"The churches look upon solemn humiliations
and thanksgiving as moral duties, to be observed pro causis et temporibus." He speaks
of the annual Fast and Thanksgiving, appointed by the civil authority, and adds, "The days
are accordingly observed with a strict application to the proper duties of them, yea, abserved

are accordingly observed with a strict applica-tion to the proper duties of them, yea, observed as extraordinary Sabbaths."

The Committee feel a reluctance in recom-mending any measures which would add to the duties of their brethren, knowing the uncom-mon amount of labor which devolves upon ministers at the present day. But they would suggest the expediency of giving particular in-struction upon the authority and appropriate duties of days of fasting, and the importance of a serious observance of this anniversary. It a serious observance of this anniversary. It seems desirable that, on this occasion, Pastors should be with their own charge, that their particular wants and mercies, their duties and opes, may be brought into view, with the afhopes, may be brought into view, with the alfectionate familiarity of a shepherd and his flock. The labors of a minister, at the annual Fast, are more arduous and important than the ordinary services of the Cablonds. Our predecessors felt them to be so. Ministers residue near the boundaries of the State have been in the practice, to some extent, of exchanging labors for the Fast with their brethren in the States adjacent. A different course, it is States adjacent. A different course, it is the states anjacent. A uniform toward, in thought, would be more beneficial to their peo-ple, and would seem to be more conformable to our characters as citizens of the Common-wealth which calls us to the performance of

this duty.

The Scripture teaches us to fast, and leaves The Scripture teaches us to fast, and leaves it to a Christian people to fix the times. When this is done, it may be justly considered as having the sanction of divine authority. Most of the extraordinary Fasts, mentioned and ap-proved in the Scriptures, were appointed by the civil power.

ivil power.

An essential part of the duties of a Fast con sists in abstinence. Our Saviour and the Prophets never condemned the popular fastings of their times because of their abstinence, but because they made this the whole; neglecting the requisite exercises of the heart, and the duties

It seems to be highly necessary that this subject be clearly and earnestly presented to the view of the public; that the Christian commu-nity may appreciate its importance and the dangers of a downward course. From the neglect and abuse of the Fast, there is but a step to the descration of the Sabbath. Amid the various religious objects, claiming public atten-tion, this seems to have been overlooked; and while great pains are taken to improve our religious privileges, the preservation of our ancient ecclesiastical order, the inestimable heritage and glory of New England, has been but little thought of. From the habitation of the oritis of just men made perfect, our fathers sook to the fidelity with which we preserve the gacy they have left us. It is desirable that the attention of different portions of the com-munity should be called directly to this subject. ounity should be called directly to this sub-ompanies carrying on public works, man-facturers, contractors, builders, and others who employ numerous laborers, may be remind-id, respectfully, of the importance and sacred ed, respectfully, of the importance and sacred nature of the annual Fast, and that God and their country require the sacrifice, if such it may be called, of a suspension of labor, that the day may be observed as a religious solem-

with all the imperfections of our Fast, it is an institution venerable for its antiquity, a standing memorial of the peculiar character of our Fathers, and one on which the Church has much reliance as a means of obtaining the blessing of heaven. The judicious Hooker ob-serves, "The custom of the people of God, and the decrees of our forefathers, are to be kept, touching those things whereof the Scripture hath neither one way or other given us charge." This authority we lave on the present subject; while that of the Scriptures is no less explicit. The people of this ancient Commonwealth, as an organized community, appear before God, once in a year, to humble themseves in his presence, to implore the forgiveness of their sins, as a people and as individuals, to supplicate a blessing on their temperature. poral interests, and upon the holy cause of the livine salvation. These services, we trust, are

not unnoticed in the presence of God.

The annals of New England furnish mannighly interesting proofs of the efficacy of pul highly interesting proofs of the efficacy of public humiliation and prayer. Such have even been considered the capture of Louisburg in 1745, and the destruction of the Chebucto fleet, with a powerful hostile army, in the following year; the most fearful crisis the New England Colonies ever saw. One other event is scarcely less deserving of notice. In 1832, our country was visited with that terrific pestilence, the Asiatic Cholera. We saw the angry cloud rising in the north and in the south. The executive of this state issued his proclamation, calling upon all to fast and pray. Every class calling upon all to fast and pray. Every class of people met the call; business, travelling, diversions, were left for the house of prayer, and large towns. And in these, some of the places versions, were left for the house of prayer, and of worship are well attended, at two religious the plague was stayed. There has not been

Women, "Boys under 10 years of age, ys over 10 and under twenty one years. Girls under 10 years, Girls over ten and under 21 years, Girls 21 years and over having parents, Girls 21 years and over having parents, Children who can read, Children attending schools, Children attending Sunday Schools, Children connected with churches,

Boys learning mechanical trades, But few of the parents can read, and, of the children reported as able to read, and as attend-ing schools and Sunday Schools, some discount ast be made for irregular attendance, though n most instances they were reported as attend up without the preached gospel.*

Much of late has been learned by personal investigation. What would be the result of an

in most instances they were reported as attending regularly.

A majority of all classes of them attend public worship very irregularly, though this habit might easily be corrected, were proper measures adopted for this purpose. One cause, however, of this irregularity, undoubtedly is, the want of suitable places of worship among themselves, of which I shall speak more particularly hereafter.

It will be seen above, that, of the 111 boys between the age of 10 and 21, but three are

A late report of the Providence Young Men's Bible Society, says; "A clergyman in the coun-ty of Kent, to whom reference was made for information respecting that county, asserted it to be his opinion that not more than half a dozen destitete families could be found in the whole county. The agent who supplied that county reports 144 families." "As a further between the age of 10 and 21, but three are learning any mechanical trades; though I have found tucnly at least, whose parents or guar-dians would be glad to find places for them; and of the 105 girls within the same ages, nearly he same number

In most instances, when I have introduced this subject to them, they have expressed not only a willingness, but a desire to avail them-selves of such privileges as might be afforded them and their children; though the man-ner in which they have been treated in this re-spect, renders them exceedingly incredulous, as might reasonably be expected. Because no uch advantages have been allowed them here tofore, they are not easily persuaded that they

agent) should not find any destitute in the place.

I however found fourteen. A gentlemen of intelligence, and also a professor of religion, remarked that he could not think of a single family destitute of the Bible, while I found four in his immediate neighborhood."

What worderful facts has the late investigation of the neglect of public worship brought to light! And might we not be surprised at the results, if Pastors and professors of religion would make a systematic investigation of The facilities now afforded them by the city uthorities for the education of their children re by no means ordinary, though perhaps not ully adequate to their wants. There is a region would make a systematic investigation of the above mentioned point? I say investiga-tion; for what can we accomplish by resolving to do our daty in this particular as we may incidentally come in contact with the subjects of it? If we have lost our flocks or our herds, we search for them, and do not trust to incidentally meeting with them.

The propriety and advantage of such an investigation made systematically, will commend

are by no means ordinary, though perhaps not fully adequate to their wants. There is a respectable grammar school, under a competent teacher, evelusively for colored children and youths; also two primary schools; all kept in the brick building creeted for that purpose the past year in Belknap street.

The primary school formerly kept in Robinson's Alley, has recently been discontinued for want of such attendance as would, in the judgment of the school committee, justify its approach. The number of curstren in the northern part of the city who would be embraced in the primary school department, is about 35. These must now attend in Belknap street, or remain at heme, unless some other vestigation made systematicatry, who commending the revers one.

There are those, to be sure, who say, when they look on this and that young man at his plough or at his trade, with a mind of little or no cultivation, and laboring under the embarrassments of poverty, "God never intended that such an one should study for the ministry."

But few will indulge such feelings who are recognized with feets—with cases so numer-

provision be made for them.

Besides the above, there are two or three private schools for children, of a temporary haracter. Among other inquiries, I have ascertained

acquainted with facts—with cases so numer-ous and in many respects like the one related in the August No. of the Quarterly Journal of the Am. Education Society; an account of a young man, who, struggling with the embar-rasments of a miserable early education and the exceeding bashfuluess of youth, and during his college course with the discouragements of great poverty and sometimes poor health, overcame all, and is now a settled minister of the occupations of every man reported by me above. That you may have every important item of intelligence respecting them before you, to aid you in preparing your report, I present the following table: Mariners, 171

Laborers, Barbers, (exclusive of apprentices) Keepers of clothing shops, &c. Waiters or Tenders, Keepers of Boarding houses, Boot Polishers, Blacksmiths Ordained preachers,

Victualers, Carpenter, Whitewasher, Shoemaker, Blacking Maker, Painter oap boiler, Chimney sweep.

ervants not at service,
The above are as reported to me, and I preume they are nearly, if not perfectly correct.
Before I close this report, I beg leave to call your attention to another subject which I con-ceive to be inseparably connected with the mor-al improvement of the colored population of Boston. I refer to their want of another, or a

ore commodious place of worship. It is known to the few who feel interested in these matters, and doubtless to yourselves, that for their religious instruction, there are two regu-lar churches supplied by colored ministers of approved character in the denominations with which they are connected. One of the church-es is situated in Belknap street, and is connectes is situated in Belknap street, and is connected and with the Calvinist Baptists.—This house is of respectable dimentions, sufficiently so for

The other church is situated in May street, The other church is stuated in May street, and is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is under the pastoral care of Mr. Samuel Snowden. This is a small brick building, 25 feet by 40; the basement of which is occupied as a dwelling, and the upper part as a church. It will seat about two hundred as a church. It will seat about two holdred and fifty persons, and I am credibly informed is uniformly filled every Sabbath with atten-tive worshippers, and on afternoons and evechanged towards them. While the third class look upon every effort that is made in their behalf, except through the medium of "abolitionism," as dictated only by duplicity and a desire for their utter extermination. Many of this class are exceedingly superstitious and degraded, and truly the objects of our compassion. nings, when they are more at liberty to attend meetings, it is filled to overflowing, so that many are obliged to retire for want of room.

It is the deliberate opinion of those who have the best means of knowing, that were the place more commodious, some two obundreds more, at least, would regularly When we have convinced them that we are interested in their behalf, and that they may confide in our friendship, an important point will be gained. We have then to convince ble to receive religious instruction, who now remain at home because the place cannot receive them. As it now is, the congregation cannot possibly increase, but must remain sta-tionary, until a more commodious house shall have been provided for them. A majority of them are poor, and, would consequent able, at best, to do but little towards the omy will insure them the respect of all from whom respect is desirable. But as it now is, many of them have seemed to lose sight of this point, and are looking forward in expectation of a better one. They must therefore de-pend upon the liberality of an inteligent pub-lic to afford them the requisite aid. tion of some ideal good yet to come, as the fruit of the abolition excitement. They frequently speak of what their friends are doing for them by these means, and many of them could hardly be persuaded that any man could be the true friend of the colored man, who is

The friends of the Colored People will be glad to learn, that, since this report was presented, ! now cobably, adequate to the wants of the people.

JOSEPH TRACY, EDITOR.

From the Charleston Observer. PERSIA.

Extract of a Letter from Rev. J. L. Merrick to the Secretary of the Southern Board of Foreign Mis-sions, dated Islahan, July 30, 1836.

Years of laborious research and prayerful inquiry led me to believe that a door of hope and rich promise was opening in Persia for the dissemination of the Gospel. This hope was not diminished on entering the country, although I saw difficulties in my way which my previous inquiries had not led me faily to anticipate. Encouragements presented themselves in various quarters, and my hopes really brightened; under the influence of which I sent home at various times cheering reports. But brightened; under the influence of which I sent home at various times cheering reports. But for the last foar or five months, clouds have been gathering over my hopes, and especially since I left Tabreez, on the 6th of Jane, have my inquiries added continual gloom to my prospects, and sorrow to my soul—a sorrow from which I find no relief but in bowing submissively to the sovereign will of God.

Wonderful Excitement in the City of Infahan.
At Teheran the prospect for Missionary labor was but faint starlight; here at Isfahan it is clouded midnight. The British Ambassador, and other English gentlemen, had infarmed me that this was probably the most bigoted city in the kingdom, and so far as my researches have extended, this statement is fully confirmed by my own observations.—You are

es have extended, this statement is tuny confirmed by my own observations.—You are aware that I made the journey from Tabreez to this place in company with two German Missionaries, who are also exploring Persia in behalf of the Basil Missionary Society. They brought with them a considerable supply of books in the Persian language, consisting of brought with them a considerable supply of books in the Persian language, consisting of Testaments, copies of the Psalus, of the Proverbs of Solomon, and of the Prophecy of Isaiah. Some of them were distributed in a village near Isfahan, to eager applicants for them, moollabs and people.—This was soon reported in the city, causing "no small stir," as it was also proclaimed that these Frankees had not only brought a multitude of books subversive of the Mossulman faith, but had also come with the intention of attacking the Mohammewith the intention of attacking the Mohammedan religion. This false report threw all Isfahan into an uproar, and some fanatical volunteers went to a famous Mussulman saint, here, and declared their intention of relieving their religion from danger, and the public mind from James by tillium the same property of the contract of the co alarm, by killing these dangerous and infidel Frankees. What the holy man replied, we

alarm, by killing these dangerous and infidet Frankees. What the holy man replied, we have not been informed.

Determination to Murder the Missionaries.

The Governor, hearing of the design against our lives, provided for us a goard of thirty men, who were stationed around our house, and in all the streets leading to it. We felt no alarm; in the first place, because we did not believe the rage of the people would reach us; but chiefly because, with a conscience void of ofthe rage of the people would reach us; but chiefly because, with a conscience void of offence, we trusted in God for protection. It is proper here to remark, that not a book had been given or sold to any Mussulman of the city, excepting some specimens presented to the Governor, and one copy of the Proverls, although there had been scores of importunate applicants; nor had a word of controversy on the subject of religion been spoken by any of us, notwithstanding we were daily attacked and beseted, and provoked by applied on which we were surrounded by a guard of soldiers, namely, on the 27th inst. the Imam-e-Toemah, or Chief Moostahid of Persia, attended by mooslabs, soldiers, and servants, honored us with a visit, the object of which evidently was to try our motives and ascertain our plans. My companions told them truly that they came to establish a school among the Armenians, and that they came to general them had a careful to the control of the contr panions told them truly that they came to establish a school among the Armenians, and that they had no wish or design to dispute against the Mussulman religion. This great Mohammedan Doctor and the moollahs who accompanied him endeavored to bring on a controversy, but not succeeding, they left, apparently with a favorable impression respecting us. The Imam-e-Toomah is a courteous, and appears to be an amiable man. In leaving, he assured us of his friendship and protection.

Hazee Saved Mohammed Bakher, the great

us of his friendship and protection.

Hazee Sayed Mohammed Bakher, the great Mussulman Saint.

It is now in place to speak of the great Mussulman Saint of Persia, Hazee Seyed Mohammed Bakher, who is esteemed so much divine, that the people often collect the dust where he treads, and mingling it with water, administer it to the sick as a prescription possessing miraculous powers. This man is not only a reputed Saint, but is also rich in this world's good, which enables him to aid his religious influence with the hand of charity. While a company, collected at his house, were deliberacompany, collected at his house, were delibera ting what should be done with such dangerous and infidel men as we were, intelligence was communicated to them that we ourselves wish-ed to wait on this semi-prophet. Accordingly the next day, a messenger was sent to conduct us to the presence of this man, whose house is a sanctuary from the laws of the kingdom. We waited sometime before he appeared, in his unadorned audience room; during which time about fifteen modals took their seats befine about intern mounts the about two force us, and a crowd, numbering about two hundred men, collected to witness the scene.— At length the great man came, saluting us in a style of proud vivacity, seeming already to exstyle of proud vivacity, seeming already to ex-ult in the victory which he had resolved to gain over us. Every thing wore the aspect of careful arrangement and deliberate purpose to bring us to the test of fierce discussion on the subject of religion, and the great man renewed his attacks, and persevered in his efforts to effect this object, with a perminacity for exceeding in our purpose not to utter a word of religious controversy. Had we met them according to their wish, there is room to doubt if any of us would have survived to tell the story of the in terview. We have no suspicions that this saint had a design against our lives; but had the passions of the crowd been excited, the consequences would proba by have been fatal. Such, at least, is our opinion, judging from all we saw and heard. You may, perhaps, sup-pose that we felt alarm in such circumstances; but I assure you that for myself I felt none, and have reason to believe that the same was true of my companions.—To me the scene was full of lively interest; and my mind glancing away to my beloved friends in America, inquired—what would they think, and inw would they feel, could they see us now! The interview what would they think, and now would they feel, could they see us now! The interview lasted about half an hour, and when we rose to depart, the Aga, (lord.) for so be is catled by the people, made us the usual professions, and altogether our leave was politely given. A man of some influence and favor with the Aga invited us to his house, and translature with nvited us to his house, and treated us with tea, fruit, and sherbet.

Continued Alarm in the City.

Continued Alarm in the Mohame

I do not know what evil thing the Mohame-dan Council found to say of us after we left their presence; but it is certain that the people are still in alarm, lest we should "turn the world upside down." We have just been informed that vesterday numbers went to the at high priest of the Persians, accusing us and desiring favor against us; and that one company, especially, begged permission "to kill, slay, and cause to perish," those accurred Frankers, who were filling all the true believe those accursed



occupies much of his time in seeking the present and eternal good of his countrymen, without any remuneration from man. Several others ers with terror. We certainly think it kind of the Aga that he gave these mad fellows a scolding, and sent them away to digest their fanatical and bloody bigotry as they could. I feel that our situation is full of serious concern; yet I sometimes cannot suppress a pleasant smile in view of the great alarm which has fellow upon this geat of Satur in consequence. out any remuneration from man. Several other persons appear in earmest respecting the salvation of their souls. Six schools, conducted on Scriptural principles, containing generally upwards of 300 children, have long been in er persons a fallen upon this seat of Satan, in consequence of the arrival here of three poor Missionaries with some sacred books. There really seems with some sacred books. There really seems to be ground for some encouragement, when the Devil is thrown into such consternation

out any remuneration from man.

apwards of solutions and from them many have gone out into public and relative life, with their minds considerably stored with divine

truth; and are consequently exerting a very different influence on society from what they

would otherwise have done. It is believed that few comparatively of those who have been thus instructed, are satisfied with the religion of their fathers, and some of them it is well

known look on paganism with all its array of false philosophy, haughty priests, splendid tem-ples, and imposing ceremonies, with disgust Multitudes of the people who were once bigot

truth, now seem to despise the whole system, and pay attention to a few of its rites merely to save appearances. The Scriptures and tracks

save appearances. The Scriptures and tracts are sought after by all classes and read with avidity. A spirit of religious inquiry is exten-

ority of cases, with attention and decorum, b

paring, and the time hastening on, when a great moral change will be effected among this

The Directors of the London Missionary

REVIVALS.

From Elder Comfort Brewster, "Sharon

Medina Co. Ohio, Jan. 24, 1837. The Strongs-ville Q. M. was held in Avon on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of Dec. Reports represented the churches generally to be low. We believe the brethren for the most part came to the meeting praying. During the Conference, harmony prevailed: and the meeting began in the Spirit

praying. During the Conference, harmony prevailed; and the meeting began in the Spirit of the Most High. Many were made to re-

joice in the Lord, and sinners cried aloud for mercy. Thirteen knelt at the anxious seat, and two or three found peace in believing. Since

the close of the meeting, most of the others have professed faith in Him of whom Moses in

re law and the prophets did write."

From Elder Seth W. Perkins .- "Gardiner,

Me. Jan. 28, 1837. We have had a protract-ed meeting in this village, which has resulted in a glorious revival of the work of God. About forty six have found the pearl of great

The good work is still going on. The Metho-dist brethren are now holding a protracted meeting, and quite a number have found the

Lord in their meetings. Such a day has not been known for years in this place."

From Brother Samuel Small. " Portland.

Me. Jan. 28, 1837. We are enjoying a good season in this place. A number of late have turned from darkness to light and from the

power of sin and Satan to serve the living and

true God.' I do not know the exact number, but think as many as 50 have indulged a hope within the last two or three months."

In Hackettstown, N. J. there is a glorio

In Monmouth, Me. it is said two hundred persons have been converted to God within the

last two months.

In Vienna, Me. a glorious revival is going

ly been converted from the error of their ways. The good work is still going on.

nation to devote their hearts and lives to

the service of the Lord. In this church prayer

In Perry, N. Y. there have lately been about

40 hopeful conversions—8 or 10 elderly persons, the remainder youth. In Warsaw, N. Y. a powerful work of grace is in progress, and

growing more and more interesting. That whole region begins to tremble under the goings-

price, and between ten and twenty back have returned to their God and their br

the mission field.

ed idolaters, through the influence of

from so small a cause.

Future Course and Prospects. Our inquiries at this place are nearly concluded. My companions have resolved to return to Tabreez, and deliberate with several other German Missionaries, who are expected other German Missionaries, who are expected to visit that city the ensuing autumn, respecting their missionary plans for Persia. The Basil Missionary Society, under whose patronage all these Missionaries are, have resolved to prosecute and extend their labors in Persia, so far as Providence opens the way. With all my heart, I bid them God speed, and pray that he may open before them a great and effectual door. Where I shall find a Missionary home is to me unknown. I am phout setting out for s to me unknown. I am about setting out for az, a solitary wanderer, uncheered of h. but I trust, not forsaken of Heaven. carth, but I trust, not forsaken of Heaven. Providence permitting, I shall pass the winter at Shiraz, which is said to abound with scoffers or free thinkers on the subject of religion. I hope to find greater toleration than has fallen to our lot at Isfahan.

If my life is spared until next spring, I shall probably undertake another long journey; but under present circumstances, I cannot tell what regions I may explore.—Never was I in a sit-

uation to need more the prayers of my Christian friends, and the grace of our Lord Jesus

For the Boston Recorder. THEERING ANONYMOUS LETTER.

New York, February 6, 1837. Rev. W. A. Hallock, Sec. American Truct Society. DEAR SIR,-Considering it no less a privi-

lege than a duty to do what lies in my power to advance the kingdom of our blessed Saviour in the world, I devote one tenth of my gross income to this great object.

er reading the urgent appeal of your in the last New York Observer, I examined my accounts and found an unexpected appropriation of \$387,56 cents, which with appropriation of \$357,30 cents, which will much pleasure I now enclose. It is my desire that \$250 be appropriated to the Tract cause in China, to be expended under the direction of Mr. Gutzlaff, and the balance \$137,56 to the same cause in Belgium, under the direction of

Rev. Mr. Bencher."
Yours, &c. Anonymous.
The above enclosed three bank notes of \$100 cach, one of \$50, one of \$20, one of \$10, one of \$15; a gold piece, value \$2,50, and six cents in silver. \$387,56.

in silver. \$387.56.

The appeal referred to, stated that of the sum of \$35,000, proposed to be raised before April 15, for foreign and pagan lands, \$26,778,-65 remained to be raised in 81 days, and other dues from the Society within the same period amounted to \$12,700, which must be paid in addition to all the Society's current expenses. It also stated that besides the claims of six

portant Tract Societies on the continent of rope, and the 60,000,000 of Russia, there are in countries around the Mediterranean 85 missionaries and assistants; in Africa 19; at the Sandwich Islands 90; in India 160; in Burmah 48; in China, and South-Eastern Asia, 49; man 49; in China, and South-Eastern Asia, 49; in all 659 missionaries and assisiants, who are depending in a great measure upon this Society for the means of sustaining the Tract press at their different stations. That they have eighteen mission printing establishments—four stereolype founderies, and twenty-nine presses in operation.

n operation.
No less than 359 Tracts and 16 volumes is sued by our fellow laborers abroad have boo-approved by the publishing committee of this Society, and they have necess to men through the press in fifty-six different languages, which nbrace a large part of the earth's population.

Are there not others who, like this unknown

friend, will esteem it "no less a privilege than a duty," now to devote a portion of their income through this Society to sustain the Foreign Christian Press?

The Rev. Alexander Fyvie has sent us a "Retro-spect of the Surat Mission," from which we gather the following facts.

The Mission at Surat was commenced in the year 1815, by two Ministers of the Gospel, from England, under the auspices of the London Missionary Society. One of them entered the married state before he left his native land, and the other entered it sometime after his arrival in this country. Since that period other three European labours, with their wives have use European laborers, with their wives, have suc cessively joined the Mission. The average amount of labor performed has been about equal to that of two Missionaries, with their

milies. Surat must be regarded merely as the keycity of the Goojurat province, the population of which is estimated at about five millions. And if we include the province of Cutch, and the borders of Rajpoothana and Malwa, where neonle the majority of the people, especially in the large towns, though with some variations, speak substantially the same language as in Goojurat Proper, we have in all probability a population of between eight and nine milli with few exceptions, are "wholly given to idolatry," and whose forefathers have for ages followed the same system of delusion. Yet among all these millions there never has been a single resident Protestant Missionary, (as far as we know) but those stationed at Surat, in connection with the London Missionary Society; with the exception of Mr. Aratoon, a converted Armenian, under the auspices of the Scrampore Missionaries, who labored in the same city for eight or nine years; and that of the late Rev. J. Gray, Chaplin at Bhooj, who conducted a few schools for two or three years, and translated one of the Gospels into the Cutchi dialect. The provinces beyond, for a considerable distance, especially towards the north and northwest, are in a state of still greater spiritual destitution.

The Missionaries have been enabled as

The Missionaries have been enabled to translate into the Goojuratee, the vernacular dialect of the province, the entire Scriptures. Two editions of the Old Testament,—three editions of the New Testament, with one edition of the foospels and Acts of the Apostles, have been printed at the Mission Press, nearly all of which have been distributed among the people; so that the printing of a new edition of one of the Gospels requires soon to be commenced. Upwards of two hundred thousand religious tracts have also been prepared, printed, and circulated throughout the province. A "Book of Hymns,"—A manual for "Public Worship,"—a volume containing "A Summarry of the Scriptures,"—and three volumes of "Expository Discourses" on the 5th, 6th, and Tah chapters of Matthew, have also been ready for some time, and are being distributed, especially among those who appear to be disposed to examine with candor the nature and claims of Christianity. Nine individuals, six men and three women, have been called into the fellowship of the gospel from among the heathen, and elight children, connected with these adults, have received the initiatory rite of Christianity. Two individuals, one a converted native, and the other an Indo-Briton, are usefully employed, as Readers, in the service of the Mission, and their pay, as such, is guaranteed by persons residing in St. Petersburgh, Russia.

Another of the converts, who is in circumer spiritual destitution.

The Missionaries have been enabled to translate into the Goojuratee, the vernacular dialect of the province, the entire Scriptures. Two

ers with terror. We certainly think it kind of stances of comfort, as it relates to this world, their weapons and renounced their moderate

The Ohio.—The Rev. O. S. Lens writes to the Editor of the Ohio Observer, dated Jan. 24: The church in Johnson have just closed a special effort, for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom in this place; and, notwith-standing there have formerly been efforts made of the kind in this church, the Lord is still willof the Kind in this church, the Lord is still will-ing to meet with us in a protracted meeting; and to bless our labors according to our faith and effort. The adjoining towns shared to some extent in this blessing.

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.-We understand that there is a favorable state of religious feeling in the society newly constituted at Sandbornton Bridge. From various parts of the country. also, there is an increasing degree of intere on religious subjects. The affairs of Zio which have been shrouded in gloom, wear more favorable aspect. It is not the fire n more favorable aspect. It is not the fire in the tempest, but the still small voice, that heard. Revivals like those of former days, is hoped, are about to return.—N. H. Obs. sively diffusing itself among the people; and the preaching of the gospel, in the mission chapel, in school rooms, at temples and other places of concourse, is listened to, in the ma-

have said on former occasions within a fe weeks past, we may add that all we see an greater numbers than at any former period since the commencement of the mission. There is good reason for believing that the way is prehear in regard to the prospect of a general "re joicing" in the churches, is highly encouging There is reason to believe that the means o grace in the congregations in this city, [New Haven, Ct.] are attended with a greater measure of the congregation of the congr ure of the divine blessing than has been experi-enced here since the revival of 1831. We hope Society have promised to send out, as soon as possible, two additional laborers to this part of that these churches will be remembered in the prayers of God's people. And as the time is ns extensively unite in prayer for literary institutions, we hope that, especially on that occasion, Yale College will be From Elder Samuel Whitcomb. "Homer Mich. Jan. 20, 1837. Since I addressed you last, a few mercy drops have fullen on us in this place: The church has been comforted, sinners have been awakened, and led to cry to God for morey. Some few have professed to find pardon of sin and peace in believing in Christ; and a few prodigals have returned from the north country with confession and tears and prayer, and continue to bear the cross."

membered. In addition to the above, we might add that the Lord is encouraging the hearts of his peo-ple, by bringing some to embrace the Saviour, in several towns around us.—Rel. Int.

BOSTON RECORDER. Friday, Feb. 24, 1837.

EDITORIAL NOTICE. The subscriber embraces the first opportunity after having ascertained the fact, to announce the termination of his labors as Editor of the Recorder

They close when the present number is issued.

When the subscriber first became connected with the Recorder, it was with the expectation, on the part of many persons, that if the connexion should terminate, another paper would be established in this city. Stipulations, having in view such an event, were inserted in the contract with the publisher. If this design should be executed, the Christian public will receive, with no avoidable delay, all necessary informaion conceaning it.

Editorial brethren, whose courtesy has been cheer-

ng and valuable; correspondents, whese labors have nriched his columns, and subscribers who have borne atiently his deficiencies and judged kndly of his laeast, the farewell, of JOSEFH TRACY.

The Publisher would inform the friends of the Recorder, that arrangements are making in regard to the Editorial duties of the paper, which he doubts not will continue the interest and usefulness of a publication to which he has devoted more than twenty-one years of

Correspondents are respectfully requested to con

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

HOLLAND. Paris, November 21, 1836

within the last two or three months."

From Elder N. W. Bixby. "Warren, Bradford Co. Pa. Jan. 26, 1887. Since I wrote on the 30th Nov. five more have been baptized and added to the church in Rome. The work of grace is still progressing. A church has been organized in Warren, consisting of 13 members. The present winter has thus far been a season of much interest, a time of God's nower." In this letter I continue my remarks respecting the religious movement which is taking place in Holland. In my last, I told you of the formation of a Synod. on the part of the dissenters, under the title of the Synod of the Christian Reformed Church under the revival. A number have already found peace Cross, in Holland," and the issue of three public Christ—and the work is increasing. In Waterloo, N. Y. some have been brought trials in the highest courts in the kingdom. In two of from darkness to light, and others are inquiring these (that at the Hague and one in another part of from darkness to light, and others are inquiring what they must do to be saved.

The work of holiness is reviving in the church, and sinners are turning to the Lord on Ovid and Trumansburgh, N. Y.

Two hundred and forty professed to experience religion at a late ten day's meeting in Summerfield, Ohio.

There are good prospects in Westport, Mass. A number of beat kilder, have a least a light of the control of the kingdom, Utrecht, I think,) they failed; whilst they carried their cause in the court of Amsterdam This latter decision has been of immense importance to them, inasmuch as Amsterdam is their great hold, and there is, in this way, a sort of shield thrown over A number of backsiders have been reclaimed, and some are seeking the Lord.

More than one hundred have professed conversion in Chatham, Conn. The cry of the church is, "O Lord sanctify thy people and

them in that district of the kingdom.

Immediately after the formation of their Synod, last March, they addressed a letter to the king, in which they refused to comply with the demand of the government, "to send to the minister of public worshi copy of their articles of belief, and the name of their carry forward thy work."
In Monmouth, Me. it is said two hundred sect, in order that the government might consider the expediency of recognizing them as a sect." In their reply they deny that they are a new sect, and assert that their only object is to bring back the Dutch Rened Church to its original sta 10 or 15 have been converted or reclaimed in of the Synod of Dort.) and all they ask is protection -religious liberty. They hold this language in that On Lowville, Ct. N. Y. 80 souls have recentdocument: "Before we separated, we were called The good work is still going on.

There are good revivals in several of the churches in the city of New York. At an inquiry meeting in the Seventh Presbyterian church on Wednesday evening, Feb. 1, two obscure Orthodox Dortists, &c., which proves that the neologists knew well that we had adopted the doctrines of the old Reformed Church. But now that hundred and fifty inquirers were present, a large proportion of whom expressed a firm dethat we are a new sect! But we declare sincerely that we have not established, and do not wish to establish, a new sect." ngs have been every evening since

And here it may be interesting to your readers to the Evangelical party, as they may be styled, addressed to the king last winter, not long before the formation of their Synod, in which they give reasons for the charges which they bring against their brethren for having departed from the faith. After complainfor having departed from the latth. After companies of the new order of things effected in 1816, and especially in its bearing upon discipline in the church, and after dwelling upon the extent to which errors and heresies are now preached by Reformed minissing the results of the subject is exhausted—and to be feath, I have thought that I could suit myself better, than what I had seen up to last year. I accordingly prepared, and

"And that we may not be considered in this matter as calumniators, we wish to cite some examples. cuted or deposed in consequence thereof. Magnet, of Raamsdouk, when alive, a member of the ecclesiastical government, controverted publicly the doctrine of the atonement, and though publicly attacked thereon by another minister, remained without suspension or censure. Benthem Reddingius, of Assem, assails the perfectly holy and just and righteous human nature of our Lord, in his work entitled "An Examination into the Character and Conduct of Jesus Christ," and yet this man continues to be not only a minister, but a member of the very ecclesiastical administration which has condemned the Rev. M. De Cock, for calling such men 'wolves in sheep's clothing.' "

After citing other cases equally flagrant, showing the absence of discipline in the Reformed Church.

their weapons and renounced their moderate drinking.

These twenty two notices, some of which we have abridged, are from the Morning Star, from which we quoted last week.

In Ohio.—The Rev. O. S. Eells writes to the irred of citing examples. When we look around us, in the Reformed Church, do we observe the ancient doctrine any where maintained? No where! Of late years there has been no lack of private writers, who openly enter the lists against the family in every Society might have specimens of them all."

Association, in January. Association to not be report of their committee, it appears the reports are, many of them, substantially would exert themselves on this subject, and that every family in every Society might have specimens of them all." of error been called before a clerical assembly, been suspended or deposed? On the contrary, they enjoy honor and reputation in the world. Hardly, however, does M. De Cock appear publicly in defence of the doctrine and discipline of the church, than he is sus-

> After enlarging at some length on their variou grievances, the petition concludes thus:-

pended from his office."

"If it be conformable to the counsel of God, as tend to the glorifying of His name, and the extension of his kingdom, then it is our wish and prayer, the Almighty God, the King of kings, may dispose you Majesty's heart to protect us; that persecution may cease; that our assemblies may not be broken up, and that the bitter feeling which is excited against us by those persecutions may be removed. For now we are obliged to limit ourselves to assemblies of less than twenty persons (which for the consciences of most of us is insupportable.) or we are liable, every noment, to be dragged before tribunals, to be condemned to pay penalties and expenses, which, by the needless calling of witnesses, are raised to an extraordinary height; whilst those whose consciences will not permit them to pay money for permission to worship God in public, are carried off to prison."

The presentation of this affecting and able petition had some little effect upon the government. The king issued, (though not until some months after) an order by which the burgomasters of towns are permitted to allow, at their pleasure, assemblies of the evangelical party under certain conditions. It is true, indeed, that as almost all the burgomasters are against them, this is a boon which can be, at present, of very limited use. Still it is a boon, and one which is o considerable importance. The Sabbath before I was in Amsterdam, in July, the burgomasters of that city allowed, upon the presentation of a petition which was signed by 400 men, the friends of "this way," to assemble for public worship; and more than 700 persons availed themselves of this permission. It is true that great fears were entertained that the other party, embracing the overwhelming mass of the people, as was supposed, would excite a riot, and break up the meeting. But no such thing occurred. A strong and active police repressed all attempts of that sort, if indeed any were thought of.

king produced a great sensation. So great was its effect, that the other party were compelled to prepare an answer to it. This was done last February, in a pastoral letter from the ministers of the gospel in the Dutch Reformed Church of Amsterdam, to the members of that communion. This document is a long one, and drawn up with great ability. It is also admirably calculated to answer the purpose for which it was written and circulated. It is full of general statenents, and is just such a paper as we should expect from such a source. It denies some of the facts ors, will accept the thanks, and, for the present at which the petition stated, but they are not material ones. For instance, it says that not more than 70 desire to leave their churches, -a fact which was true at that time, but which is not inconsistent with what the petition stated. It asserts that the conduct of the and his gratit schismatics is greatly disapproved of, even by great numbers in their churches who believe that there has been a great deviation in the preaching from the standards of the church! A singular and striking admission this! It denies that they have forsaken the tenth, but admits that they do not adhere closely to the canons of the Synod of Dort and the other parts of the standards. It concludes by calling on the people to resist innovations and stand by the churches of their fathers, and be united; and many other things tory documents of the kind that I have any knowledge of. Instead of a simple, unequivocal exhibition of of. Instead of a simple, unequivocal exhibition of their faith, so clearly expressed that none could doubt their meaning, there is all the obscurity which characterizes the doctrinal statements of men who have departed from the truth, and yet are not clearly decided on the side of error. No pains were left unemployed to disseminate this pastoral letter, and I employed to disseminate this pastoral letter, and I doubt not that it has answered its end to a great ex-

> In my next I shall conclude my notices of the state of things in Holland. I am. &c.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

On Saturday of last week, 17,650 copies of the Sixty Reasons" had been disposed of at the Tract Depository in this city. Some of these had been sent out as specimens; but far the greater part had been purchased for distribution. The printer was at first ordered to strike off 10,000 copies. Before he had number to 30,000; and since, in view of the certain demand, 20,000 more have been ordered .- The following extract of a letter from a minister to whom a specimen was sent, we think, will be found interesting and useful.

"I am much pleased with the 60 reasons for atdoctrines of the old Reformed Church. But now that we are separated, our adversaries no longer regard us But my satisfaction is not confined to the merits of as adherents to the old Reformed church, and pretend the work. I rejoice, that a way is at last discovered, which appears to me more likely to meet the evil of appears to me interest or the evil of ting public worship than any I have yet heard mean the method of publishing tracts on the t, and of giving them universal circulation. I long been convinced, that it is much better to place before them some extracts from a petition which | put a tract in the possession of every family, which is designed to remove an evil, than to confine our efforts to those whom we wish to reform. Haman nature i to those whom we wish to reform. Human nature is such, that it is generally repulsive to the guilty to find they are singled out. It is simply for this reason, they will grow angry; and then it is a wonder if they will be reclaimed by any thing we can say or do. I do not mean that this is uniformly the case; but I be-

had seen up to last year. I accordingly prepared, and got published, that which I send with this letter. The rch chose a committee for each district in the Soter as calumniators, we wish to cite some examples.

Broumer, of Maassluis, published a work combating the doctrine of the Holy Trinity, and went to the grave, salve honore et stipendio, without being prosecuted or deposed in consequence thereof. Magnet, with a number, but every family that may be reatter move into the Society; and also residents in families, as laborers and others, and all school teachers who come from abroad. This method is to be pursued from year to year. It is my intention also, to present every couple I may marry with a number of the Pastor's Address. I accordingly have several hundreds on hand, as I have been determined, if the Lord will, to make a fair experiment. You experient therefore to make a fair experiment. You perceive, therefore that it will not be consistent with my means to be; much expense to purchase many of the 60 Reason. At the same time, it is very probable that this true possesses more merit than mine. I am not so blind as not to see defects in what I have written on this as not to see defects in what I have written on this interesting subject. But I have thought, and still do think, that the plan of my tract is in some measure adapted to the state of things in this part of the condition, at their Quarterly meeting, in November munity. I rejoice that the method of preparing tracts on this subject, and of giving them universal circulation, has been suggested by those who live remote too, has been suggested by those who live remote. Said committee made report, at the last meeting of

sh for which it was written. We think it evident, that many are taking a course

quires perseverance in the effort " from year to year." ome results may be expected soon. Perhaps they may be very manifest, and very considerable. But a fair experiment" requires, that the subject bekept before the minds of men for years. It has taken years of downward progress, years of sectarian influence and false teaching, years of labor in inculcating ontempt for religious institutions, years of worldly influence on minds neglected and unwarned, to produce those habits of thought and feeling, which permit the present neglect of public worship; and years of labor will doubtless be demanded to repair the mischief. Let none be discouraged, therefore, if first success should not be manifestly great; if it Northbridge. He was formerly a men and the success should not be manifestly great; if it the mischief. Let none be discouraged, increased, in Northbridge. He was formerly first success should not be manifestly great; if it Association, but his connection will should do no more to promote attendance on public by his dismission from the pasteral relation, worship, than three weeks' labor of some clergy-slandown to promote the negdering preacher may have done to promote the neglect of it, "In due time ye shall reap, if ye faint
not."

Still, we do expect that, in many places, manigation of the case, they did not anticipate to

fest good results will speedily appear. We think the present an unusually favorable time for such efforts. The minds of men, extensively, are more than usual-fessions. ly inclined to religious thought, or at least, accessible dressed on this subject, with more than usual hopes of success. And for this reason, too, we may hope the more confidently, that those whom these efforts may induce to hear the gospel, will receive it in the love of it; and that this movement will brighten, as it goes on, into a pure and extensive revival of religion.

DR. PORTER AND DR. BEECHER.

faithfulness. Dr. Beecher requests all Editors who The publication of this petition and address to the ply.

I have only to add, that the above letter was carried by myself to Andover, and read to Dr. Porter, in the presence of Dr. Woods, Professor Stuart, Dr. Justin Edwards, Mr. Cornelius, and several others. Dr. Porter professed himself satisfied; he said there was one point, though not material, on which his was one point, though not material, on which his mind was in suspense, and which he should like to look at again. A large portion of the next day was devoted to free conversation, in which he repeated his expressions of cordial satisfaction. I left the letter in in his hands for perusal, to be returned to me, which soon after it was, with a written note reiteration the expression of the attitude in the contraction. ments, and is just such a paper as we should expect from such a source. It denies some of the facts which the petition stated, but they are not material ones. For instance, it says that not more than 70 persons in Amsterdam had expressed in writing their can be such as the source of the source of the source of the same than 10 persons in Amsterdam had expressed in writing their can be such as the source of the source of the source of the same than 10 persons in Amsterdam had expressed in writing their can be such as the source of the facts which source of the facts which soon after it was, with a written note reiteration. It is the such source of the facts which soon after it was, with a written note reiteration. time he returned it, with another note, expressing my views and explanations contained in the letter, and his gratitude for what he was pleased to call, the very Christian manner in which I had borne and revery Christian manner in which I had borne and re-plied to the trying implications in his letter. I have only to add that these rejeterated declarations of satis-faction and confidence of my brother Dr. Porter, were never reversed, but on my consultation with him in respect to my duty, in accepting the call to Lane Seminary, they were renewed. I stated expressly, that I would not go to the west, without the support of those friends, on whose protection I had been accustomed to rely, and requested him not to advise me baptists, or the Sixl bias anction and approbation; and on this condition he advised me to accept the call. I need not add that a general satisfaction was expressed by the other persons who were present, and heard the letter read; and I have recent evidence, written and verbal, that this confidence remains a supersection of the supersection of

without any such explanation, or for publication at all, I shall not believe upon any testimony; for his honor, and conscience, and delicate sense of propriety, were not surpassed by any man I have known. Who has

On the propriety of the publication in the first in-

to us that we have done him a wrong in publishing a confidential letter, which had already fully answered its design, we may be permitted to offer a word in self justification. As we have already said, we regarded the letter as important, not only as it was cal-culated to elicit facts which might be profitable to our own distracted Church, but as conveying the pleasing intelligence, that a corps of highly respected and influential clergyman in New England, evinced the same alarm felt by Orthodox Presbyterians at the spread of Pelagianism, and the same solicitude to resist its progress. But furthermore, when the letter was companionated our first inquiry was as to the icated, our first inquiry was as to the er in which it had been obt ined; and when asmanner in which it had been obtained; and when assured that Dr. Porter himself had permitted several copies to be taken, and that it was circulating to a considerable extent in manuscript, we judged, as we presume the most cautious would have judged, that it had, by the permission of the writer himself, lost its confidential character as a personal epistle, and was already public property. Under other circumstances, we should have been invincibly opposed to its appear-

That is, as we understand it, the Editor was misled he information which he has since found to be incorect, or he should not have published it. He has probably seen the letter from the Rev. Mr. Matthews, in the Watchman.

THE CASE OF REV. SAMUEL H. FLETCHER. At a special meeting of the Harmony Association, convened at Douglas, at the house of Rev. David Holman, Feb. 7th, at 10 o'clock A. M. to take into further consideration of the case of the Rev. Samuel H. Fletcher, in relation to certain reports highly detrimen-tal to his moral and ministerial character; were present

Douglas, Rev. David Holman, Fastor. Sutton, Rev. Hiram A. Tracy, Pastor. Northbridge, Rev. Charles Forbush, Pastor. South Northbridge, Rev. Michael Burdett, Pastor. Slaterville, (R. I.) Rev. Caleb B. Elliot, Pastor.

one, and will yet, probably, be of use beyond the par-

which will result in much good. "In due time, ye sions, and by other competent testi to give him the privilege of a hearin Ecclesiastical council, proposed to The writer of the letter from which we have quoted,

to religious influence. This is evident from what we afflicted with deep and pain ear concerning revivals. They may therefore be ad-

The Presbyterian has published Dr. Beecher's an-wer to Dr. Porter's confidential letter of Christian

have published Dr. Porter's letter, to publish his re- and social intercourse between the

without any such explanation, or for publication at all, and to believe upon any testimony; for his honor, and conscience, and delicate sense of propriety, were not surpassed by any man I have known. Who has done this injustice to the dead, I know not; or why a letter of Christian fidelity, which had answered its purpose to the entire satisfaction of the writer and his friends, should be published, I know not; and whether its publication can be justified on the principles of the Gospel, or by the laws of our church, I leave for the decision of those who have done it, and for the judgment of the Christian community, and for the decision of God the judge, praying that if any wrong has been done it may be forgiven.

was unanimously agreed to.—The or advanced any objection to the mot. Forbes, who thought it inexpedient to the religious rites and ecremonics of the religious rites and ecremonics of

Uxbridge, Rev. David A. Grosvenor, Pastor.
The Association was organized by the choice of
ev. David Holman, Moderator.
Prayer was offered by Rev. Michael Burdett.

amily in every Society might have specimens of them II."

Fletcher, and request him to appear give them satisfaction, (if he could the things alledged against him. peared. The Association proceeded to on the validity of the above reports res-decent, licentious, and immoral conduc-most of them corroborated by his own-sions, and be of The writer of the letter from which we have quoted, a correct in thinking that "a fair experiment" rethe writer of the letter from which we have quoted, a correct in thinking that "a fair experiment" rethe writer of the letter from which we have quoted, a constitution of the letter from which we have quoted, a constitution of the letter from which we have quoted, a constitution of the letter from which we have quoted, a constitution of the letter from which we have quoted, a constitution of the letter from which we have quoted, a constitution of the letter from which we have quoted, a constitution of the letter from which we have quoted, a constitution of the letter from which we have quoted, a constitution of the letter from which we have quoted, a constitution of the letter from which we have quoted, a constitution of the letter from which we have quoted, a constitution of the letter from which we have quoted, a constitution of the letter from which we have quoted, a constitution of the letter from which we have quoted, a constitution of the letter from the letter having refused the proposal of a mutual the ground that he could make no defence but chose to submit his case wholly to the this body, the Association resumed the co-of the case and came to the following re-

mously:Resolved, That the said Samuel II. Fleres

ER IS, BY HIS IMMORAL CONDUCT, DISQU LONGER TO PREACH THE GOSPEL. Mr. Fletcher was ordained pastor of the Northbridge, in 1832, and was dismissed a

The Association, in coming to the above re They are conscious of no other fee

regarded as a sanctuary of known unho The Association, while they believe in the pro present melancholy disclosure will have to prevent those undue familiarities, where to have been the incipient steps to the le ter; and especially that all who are ation.

Douglas, Feb. 7th, 1837.

We have been told, on what we suppose to good authority, that Mr. Fletcher belonged to of "Moral Reformers,"-technically so called -to not to be supposed that all ministers of that class guilty in this way; but it is certain that, of such tasies, lately brought to light, they have furni more than their just proportion. This fact deserserious consideration; but if others exult over it, the I have may be left, and justly, to fall like them.

RAY POTTER has been said to be "a Bapta minister." The Watchman says:-" This is a not take. Potter was not in fellowship with any br the Paptist denomination. He was never in fellow with the associated Calvinistic Baptists. Nor has Bantists, or the Seventh Day Bantists, or the Sixt formed to his own liking; and, of which he was

was unanimously agreed to .- The or

We give this as we find it in the Mer What "English paper" it is taken from As Dr. Beecher has strongly intimated in his note much confidence that paper deserves, we have

NEW PUBLICATIONS. THE "Young Man's Ath" is the title

WAYS OF LIVING ON SMALL MEANS,

Avys GV LIVING ON MARKE Houses and Fre-niture; Fquipage and Servants; Dress; Food and Drink; Medicine; Books and Schools; Custoss and Habits; Society; Examples. By the Author of the Young Man's Guide. Boston: Light & Stearns, 1837. pp. 106, 18mo.

The third edition is published to-day. The first

and second were sold so quick, that we had to notice them before they were gone. The list was issued after our last paper went to press. Dr. Alvoit writings are all full of independent thought, and the fore well worth reading.

Prepared for the Usraelites, through the Widden Prepared for the use of the adult Bible Clase Bowdoin street and Pine street Congregations. 4 ton: Perkins & Marvin. 1826. pp. 24, 12mo. This little work is accompanied with a good and has been prepared by men as competent as among us to do it well.

A PLAN OF JERUSALEM, by Mr. Catherwood. for sale by Perkins and Marvin. Its execution ceedingly neat; and being the work of a sole chitect, from actual measurements, by bimself, 1835, is doubtless the most accurate plan existing Jerusalem in its present condition.

A temperance correspondent of the N.Y. Co mercial Advertiser thinks it the metal is their attack upon the distilleries, instead is stores, there would have been some sens stores, there would have been some sense in these establishments are every day consumers sands of bushels of that which is designed to

Februar;

but there would also sides a great deal cannot and ought no

It is now nearly : Apostle, "at a med labored with all his the subject of ferver

Has the value of c the days of Eliot? gress and influence these schools are les What is the reason prayer among the climportant institution
We have our day
Colleges and other Every one ought t bid every laborer fasts and prayer fo

say a word on their We seldom mee admit and seem to we seldom meet wi fort to elevate or in do we find a person pray for them!

o be; they must no The common so world's last hope. United States.

s done for it, to liberty among us-disappear; and this whigh hopes have been

DEDICATION .- Th Congregational Socied ion and reading th of Gardner; Introd bard of Leominster; S Pastor; Dedicatory Pr Princeton; Addresses ton of Winchene appropriate. The sing weather being favoral Denication -Th

n this village [Conco Vedesday, Feb. 1. Music.—Anthem; ball, Hopkinton; Re G. Thatcher, brander before Sermon, by R Hymn; Sermon, by R icatory Prayer, by Rev sic—Original Hymn; C A. P. Tenney, Concortion, by Rev. N. Boute

The new Meetingho edifice. It stands the streets. The building The proportions of the ing seems out of the water, bell and or gan.

In the evening the

xercises were:

Music. Anthem; Inve Music. Anthem; Invocatures, Rev. R. A. Putna
100, 1st part, L. M.; Pr
Pembroke; Music. Ps. S1,
Rev. J. M. Putnam, Dunb
by Rev. Mr. Bouton, Conc. y Rev. J. Scales, Hen Fellowship of the Churche Concluding Prayer, by Re Anthem; Benediction,

Anthem; Benediction,
A very great degree of evidently exists between t rent—the old one. This wo God is in the midst of his foocieties will walk in lov peace and prosperity.

The inquiry has frequent pastor of the First Church w for some other place. To spoint, we may say, with content intention. We rejoice at it would be a damage to the ctor.—N. H. Obs. abr.

Dismission and Instal. of the Congregational Churc on Wednesday, the 15th ins CHARD installed as his suc ident Lord, of Dartmouth C

Religion among Slaves, of Charleston, (S. C.) state the course of a sermon, that colored members of his own good standing .-- [We have pal Church, from which it that body has under its char bers. Of this number 71,18 a great portion of whom are

aps not generally known

many masters are anxious under the influence of the they have built places of missionaries that are sent Fore

Latest dates, London, Jan ENGLAND.—Parliament pressure in the money FRANCE.—The news from The assassin Meunier had a sures which led to a number

Advices from Toulon, of that very active preparations bor, for a new expedition ag ca. Admiral Masssien de command of the naval forces viz:—four ships of the line. s, two brigs, and two ster take on board 9000 troo ply of provisions.

SPAIN.—The new relation of Madrid and Mexico were the Gazette of Dec. 30. been solemnly received by accepted his credentials.—The been severe. vaez were frozen to death. London, Jan. 3, (evenis

London, Jan. 3, (evening partero into Bilboa.—Acco of an action fought before I Christino and British force besigning Carlist army on the fought on the 23d and 24th minated, as might be expecte
who entered and relieved Bil
the Carlists having, as it app
der, and with the loss of bul
two hundred prisoners. The
last 800 men.

PORTUGAL.—It is stated sued a decree, abolishing the sing it piracy. From Central America.

on Santa Martha, states that tof the imprisonment of M peal at Carthagena, had not isfaction demanded by the B mediate liberation of the Co-legants. dermity of £1000, and the reladges who had convicted him)

classed by the Government of N

equantly they were making greated and the relationships of the convicted him)

equantly they were making greated as the convicted him of the relationships of the convicted him of the convicte asiness was paralyzed. It mong the natives that the vie It was

ry. Association being convened, ary. Association being convened, ir committee, it appearing that the of them, substantially true, appoint intee, to make arrangements for a this body, at such time and place mine, and to correspond with Mr. est him to appear before them, and ion, (if he could) in reference to d against him. Mr. Fletcher ap-sociation proceeded to question him the above reports respecting his in-, and immoral conduct; and finding roborated by his own candid confes-re competent testimony, and with oporated by his own candid confes-competent testimony, and wishing vilege of a hearing before a regular cil, proposed to unite with him, in a to a mutual council. Mr. Fletcher e proposal of a mutual council, on could make no defence in his favor, his case wholly to the action of citation resumed the

ue to the following result, unan THE SAID SAMUEL H. FLETCH. RAL CONDUCT, DISQUALIFIED THE GOSPEL

tion resumed the

ordained pastor of the church in 2, and was dismissed nearly two 32, and was dismissed nearly two, at his own request. Since then, several places in this State, and engaged in the Tract cause, in the He has not been connected with dy, in a ministerial capacity, to ce his dismission from the church was formerly a member of this connection with us was dissolved in the pastoral relation, according ting, regulation of this body, deemed it a duty incumbent on ue means to ascertain the characwho had so recently been ly. In entering upon an investi-hey did not anticipate the result to led them. Much of the testimony d them. Much of the teamnant hed by Mr. Fletcher himself, or wn voluntary and ingenuous con-

in coming to the above result, are and painful regret, that another int defection should have occurred, of no other feelings towards Mr.
e of unfeigned compassion; and nee and humiliation before God,
t do away the guilt of the past,
tand connected, at last, with his tand connected, at last, with his They share largely in the grief use his numerous and respectable the churches of Christ in this at the country. They have to make a faithful investigation of done so, to makink his done so, to publish their convic-at the church of God may not be ry of known unholy deeds ile they believe that dignified

isclosure will have a tendency e familiarities, which are often but which are found, too late, all who are employed in, or red office, may have habit-injunction of holy writ— he vessels of the Lord." as the result of the Associ-HOLMAN, Moderator A. GROSVENOR, Scribe.

on what we suppose to be Fietcher belonged to the class -technically so called .- It is all ministers of that class are t is certain that, of such aposto light, they have furnished ortion. This fact deserves but if others exult over it, they to fall like them.

been said to be " a Bantist man says:- "This is a misin fellowship with any branch of n. He was never in fellowship inistic Baptists. Nor has he o fellowship with the Free-will h Day Baptists, or the Six Prins one by himself, alone. ys a Providence paper, "is one ng; and, of which he was the

.-At a meeting of the mem-Company, at the India House, ding the Court of Directors to ragements afforded by Great is worship of India, and relin-erto derived from such sources, ed to.—The only person who t inexpedient to interfere with onies of the people of Insanguine as to the result of ilar one was passed three years without effect. Horrible and ites attendant on the wo and the immolations which at ax is too lucrative to be abane department of the East India never shown itself very nice in a are afraid that it will not be uggle.—English paper.

ind it in the Mercantile Journal. ' it is taken from, and hot hat paper deserves, we have no Both the statements and reasonrery probable.

PUBLICATIONS.

MAN's AID" is the title of a itchcock has in press, and will the Rev. Hubbard Winslow, of may be inferred from the title,

known character of author. ON SMALL MEANS. Con-Business; Houses and Fur-nd Servants; Dress; Food and oks and Schools; Ct Examples. By the Author 's Guide. Boston: Light &

106, 18mo. is published to-day. The first o quick, that we had not time they were gone. The first was per went to press. Dr. Alcott's f independent thought, and there-

ites, through the Wilderness. ise of the adult Bible Classes of I Pine street Congregations. Bos-arvin. 1836. pp. 24, 12mo.

companied with a good map, ed by men as competent as any

SALEM, by Mr. Catherwood, is d Marvin. Its execution is exing the work of a scientific ar-

neasurements, by himself, in most accurate plan existing of t condition. ondent of the N. Y. Com-

ispondent of the had directed listilleries, instead of the floar ave been some sense in it; as re every day consuming theuat which is designed to be the

hat "a temperance correspon-uch thing. It is true that "there erse" in such a movement;

but there would also have been much nonsense, besides a great deal of wickedness. Even distilleries cannot and ought not to be put down by mobs.

For the Boston Recorder. BRAVER FOR COMMON SCHOOLS.

It is now nearly 200 years since Eliot, the Indian postle, "at a meeting of the Synod," in Boston, hored with all his might to render common schools as subject of fervent and special prayers; and finally Has the value of common schools dimmished since

of Eliot? Or does the history of their prothe days of Eliot? Or does the history of their pro-gress and influence give us reason to suppose that times schools are less valuable than Mr. Eliot supposed? What is the reason why we never hear of fasts and mayer among the churches on behalf of these most partant institutions? We have our day of fasting and prayer on behalf of

We have our only of using an prayer on behand of Colleges and other high institutions, every year. Every one ought to rejoice that it is so. We should had every laborer in this department God speed. But fasts and prayer for common schools are needed much more. Yet who ever thinks of it? Who is ready to

y a word on their behalf?
We seldom meet with a Christian, who does not we seldom meet to feel their importance. And yet we seldom meet with one who will make a single efwe seldom meet with one who will make a single effort to elevate or improve them. Still more seldom do we find a person who dares to be so singular as to pray for them: Brethren, these things ought not so to be; they must not long be so.

The common school, humanly speaking, is the world's last hope. It is the last hope at least of the

d States. Say what you will, unless something the for it, to make it what, in a government like at should be, and done speedily, all that belongs is done for it, to make it what, in a government like cars it should be, and done speedily, all that belongs to liberty among us—civil, social, or religious—will deappear; and this western world, on which so many high hopes have been hung, will become the theatre of confusion, anarchy, and every evil work.

A.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

DEDICATION .- The new Meetinghouse of the first agregational Society in Westminster Mass. was insted to Almighty God, Father, Son and Holy ledirated to Almughty God, Father, Son and Holy offinst, on Thursday, the 12th of January. Invoca-tion and reading the Scriptures by Rev. Mr. Lincoln of Gardner; Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hub-hard of Leoninster; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Mann, the Paster; Dedicatory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Demond of of Winchendon; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Morand it winchestoon, Concutoning Prayer by Rev. Mr. Emery of Fitchburg. The exercises were solemn and appropriate. The singing was in excellent style. The acather being favorable, a large assembly convened a the interesting occasion.

DEBIEATION.—The New Congregational Church in this village [Concord, N. H.] was dedicated on Wedesday, Feb. 1. The exercises were as follows: Music.—Anthem; Invocation, by Rev. M. Kimball, Hopkinton; Reading of Scripture, by Rev. O. G. Thatcher, Bradford; Music.—141 Select; Prayer befare Sermon, by Rev. J. Scales; Music.—Original Hymn; Sermon, by Rev. N. Bouton, Concord; Dedicator Prayer, by Rev. A. Burnham, Pembroke; Music.—Original Hymn; Cambridge Prayer, by the Rev. ginal Hynni; Concluding Prayer, by the Rev.

enney, Concord; Music—Ananom,
Rev. N. Bouton.

lew Meetinghouse is a neat and commodious.

It stands the corner of Main and Pleasant.
The building is 77 by 62 on the ground.

aportions of the building are very good: noth
ms out of the way or wanting—except a pas-

Music. Anthem; Invocation and Reading of Scrip-naes, Rev. R. A. Putnam, Chichester; Music. Ps. 100, 1st part, L. M.; Prayer, Rev. A. Burnham, Pembroke; Music. Ps. S4, 1st part, L. M.; Sermon, Rev. J. M. Putnam, Danbarton; Church constituted by Rev. Mr. Bouton, Concord; Consecrating Prayer, by Rev. J. Scales, Henniker; Music. Original Hymn; Fellowship of the Churches, by Rev. A. P. Tenney; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Moses Kimball; Music. Authen: Renediction.

Benediction,
y great degree of harmony and good feeling
y exists between this new church and its paexists between this new church and its pa-old one. This we regard as an omen that the midst of his people: and that these two will walk in love—seeking each other's peace and prosperity.

The inquiry has frequently been made whether the

or of the First Church would not leave his charge, some other place. To satisfy any inquiry on that at, we may say, with confidence, he has no such nation. We rejoice at this, because his removal would be a damage to the church of which he is par-tor.—N. H. Obs. abr.

Dismission and Installation .- The Rev. JUBILEE Wellman was dismissed from the pastoral charge of the Congregational Church and Society in Warner, on Wednesday, the 15th inst. and Rev. Amos Blan-HARD installed as his successor. Sermon by Pres-dent Lord, of Dartmouth College.

FRANCE.-The news from France was to the 6th.

Advices from Toulon, of the 23d December, state tvery active preparations were making in that harfor a new expedition against Constantine in AfriAdmiral Masssieu de Clerval was to have the
unand of the naval forces, consisting of 16 vessels,
four ships of the line, two frigates, six corvettwo brigs, and two steamers. This squadron was
ake on heard 9000 terope, with an imprense was

SPAIN.—The new relations between the cabinet

our paper yesterday.—Daily Advertiser.

HAYTI.—We have been ioaned by the Messrs. Topliffs a copy of the Republican, a Port an Prince paper of the 1st inst., which contains no news.—Also a copy of a Proclamation of the President Boyer, dated the 31st of January, from which it appears that a short time since, Colonel Isidor Gabriel, who commanded a regiment of Carbineers, raised the standard of revolt, and supported by his troops, attacked and took posssion of the arsenal, at Cape Henry—creating much consternation.—The National Guard and the other troops, however, continued faithful to the government, and dispersed the rebels. The affair was considered at an end.—Mercantile Journal.

TEXAN GOVERNMENT.-The last Texas Tele-TEXAN GOVERNMENT.—The last Texas Telegraph, Jan. 27th, says—" We are anxiously waiting to hear the announcement of the recognition of our indepence by the United States, as we have now in 'successful operation, a civil government, capable of performing the duties, and fulfilling the obligations of an independent power; the condition upon which the Congress 'resolved that Texas ought to be acknowledged by the United States as an independent nation.'"

The Telegraph of 28th ult. says-"Gen. Houston has returned from the army, and reports it in fine health and spirits. There are not twenty men in the army over 40 years old. He has directed Gen. F. Houston to have the bones and ashes of the Heroes of Alamo, collected and interred, with all the honors of war. A company of cavalry is forming on the Colorada.

A proclamation has been issued by President House A proclamation has been issued by Fresident Hous-ton, in which he states, that, in consequence of vari-ous persons having received money in the United States, under pretence of being agents of Texas, in order to prevent such impositions, he revokes all power or anthority claimed by such persons, under the late Government ad interim, unless the same has been recognized in writing; and none such, whatever, shall receive goods, money, &c. in the name of Tex-as, unless authorized by the present government.

Domestic.

CONGRESS. MONDAY, Feb. 13. Senate.—Mr. Walker moved to take up his resolution for acknowledging the independence of Texas. The motion was negatived, yeas 12, nays 32. The bill to increase the Military establishment, enlarging the numerical force to 12,000 men, and adding a ration per day to the emoluments of the officers of every grade, was taken up, amended, and cordered to be emerosade. The Army Appropriation officers of every grade, was taken up, amended, and ordered to be engrossed. The Army Appropriation bill, with a clause providing for the Tennessee militia who were called out last summer and discharged, was taken up, read a third time and passed. A bill to establish foundries and armories in the Western and South Western States was taken up, and after opposition by Mr. Calhoun, who represented that they are entirely unnecessary, passed to be engrossed by a vote of 26 to 11.

House — Mr. Reuben M. Whitney was brought to

-Mr. Reuben M. Whitney was brought to House.—Mr. Reuben M. Whitney was brought to the bar of the House, and was informed by the Speak-er that he had been charged with a contempt of the House in having refused to give evidence—that be-fore being required to answer, he would be allowed counsel if he desired it. Mr. Whitney asked leave to counsel if he desired it. Sit. Whithey asked leave to read as his answer to the charge, a paper in which he stated that his refusal to attend the committee on the summons of the chairman, was not intended or be lieved by him to be disrespectful to the House—tha he did not attend because he did not consider himsel bound to obey a summons by the chairman, and be-cause in attending he should expose himself to outcause in attending he should expose himself to out-rage and violence. He requested, in case the House should require him to obey the summons, that he might be permitted to answer interrogatories before a magistrate, or that the committee should be instructed to prohibit the introduction of secret and deadly weainto the committee room. It was then resolved that Whitney be allowed to examine witnesses before the House in relation to the contempt, and that a committee of five be appointed to examine witnesses on the part of the House, a motion by Mr. Lincoln on the part of the House, a motion by Mr. Lincoin for the appointment of a committee of Privileges to report a mode of proceeding, having been rejected. The committee consists of Messrs. Gholson, Lincoln, Thomas, Hardin, and Owens. On the request of Mr. Whitney, several witnesses were ordered to attend, and he was allowed until Wednesday to appear.

TUREDAY, Feb. 14. Senate.—The Cumberland Road bill was further discussed. A message was re-ceived from the President, communicating informa-tion relative to the seizure of slaves at Bermuda.

tion relative to the seizure of slaves at Bermuda.

House.—A large number of bills were reported, twice read and committed. Two messages were received from the President, one communicating a letter from the Governer of New Hampshire, claiming reimbursement of certain expenditures incurred on the Norther frontier, in maintaining jurisdiction over the territory of the state, and the other transmitting the instructions given by the War Department to the Commissioners relative to the Creek Indians, and reports on that subject.

Weinesday, Fib. 15. Senate.—Several abolition petitions were presented and laid on the table.

Latest dates, London, Jan. 9.

House.—Mr. Beuben M. Whitney was placed at the bar of the House, and was accompanied by Francis R. Key and Waiter Jones, Esqrs. as his counsel.

Mr. Briggs after some remarks offered a resolution,

The Creeks.—The Columbus Sential of the previous engagement aptured 1000 head of cattle.—Gazette.

Isaac C. Brewer has been chosen Cashier of the Suffolk Bank, in place of Matthew S. Parker, resigned; and Stephen P. Greenwood, Receiving Teller, in Plance of Theory Burroughs, resigned. Mr. Briggs after some remarks offered a resolution, the purport of which was that as the subpersa to which Mr. Whitney refused obedience was not under the hand and seal, his refusal was not a contempt of the House, and that therefore he be forthwith discharged. This resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 157 to 85. Some witnesses were examined, concerning the proceedings in the committee room, where Mr. Whitney says he was in danger from the weapons of the members.

The Creeks.—The Columbus Sentinel of the date in the Creeks.—The Columbus Sentinel of the lade and seal, his refusal was not a contempt of the Legislature appointed to examine the doings of the Nahant, Chelsen, Kilby, and Middling Interest Banks, have reported relative to the three latter institutions, entirely exonerating them from blame, and stating that all their conduct had been strictly proper. The reports were ordered to be printed.

The Navy Commissioners extincted the conduction of the members.

Whitney says he was in danger from the weapons of an board 9000 troops, with an immense suppressions.

The new relations between the cabinet and Mexico were settled, and published in a state of Dec. 30. The Mexican Envoy had been Regent, who his credentials.—The weather in Spain had refer the printed. The Cumberland Road bill, the Tennes reference. Files men of the division of Gen. Narte forces to death.

The Lamberland Road bill, the Tennes reference to the printed. The Cumberland Road bill, the Tennes reference to the interest the main body when informant left. They, however, met a gang of four, three men and a woman; two of the men they shot, and took the woman prisoner—the other man made the select committee to whom was referred the perinted of left and Mexico were settled, and published in a shall be published after the passage of the bill.

The Mexican Envoy had been received by the Queen Regent, who his credentials.—The weather in Spain had refer the printed.

The Cumberland Road bill, the Tennes reference to the division of Gen. Narte forces to death.

The Unitary establishment. The weather in Spain had refer the printed.

The Cumberland Road bill, the Tennes reductions of Gen. Narte force to death.

The Hostile Creeks.—The was has actually begun with a vigor and desperation not surpassed at a warried of the last constant to increase the Military establishment. The state of the line informant left. They, however, met a gang of four, three men and a woman; two of the men they shot, and took the woman prisoner—the other man made to left the reconduct had been strictly proper. The reports were ordered to be printed. They, however, met a gang of four, three men and a woman; two of the men they shot, and took the woman prisoner—the other man made to be called was found to be and took the woman prisoner—the other man made to be called the conduct had been strictly proper. The reports were ordered to be informant left. They, however, met a gang of four, three men and a woman; two of the men they shot, and took

ment in urging peremptorily such terms of satisfaction, were merely to create a pretext to conquer and keep Panama, which they are supposed to covet. A history of this controversy was given on the first page of our paper yesterday.—Daily Advertiser.

HAYTI.—We have been ioaned by the Messrs. Topliffs a copy of the Republican, a Port au Prince paper of the 1st inst., which contains no news.—Also a copy of a Proclamation of the President Boyer, date the 31st of January, from which it appears that a short time since, Colonel Isidor Gabriel, who commanded a regiment of Carbineers, raised the standard of revolt, and supported by his troops, attacked and took posession of the arsenal, at Cape Henry—creating much supported by his troops, attacked and took posession of the arsenal, at Cape Henry—creating much in the duties on certain goods burnt at New Yerk was of the Yerk was of the William and passed. The joint resolution and passed. The joint resolution and passed. The joint resolution to counteds; besides these troops, a mounted company of volunteers, from Franklin county, Geo., are in the nation, some eighty in number, making in all, only of volunteers, from Franklin county, Geo., are in the nation, some eighty in number, making in all, only of volunteers, from Franklin county, Geo., are in the nation, some eighty in number, making in all, only of volunteers, from Franklin county, Geo., are in the nation, some eighty in number, making in all, only of volunteers, from Franklin county, Geo., are in the nation, some eighty in number, making in all, only of volunteers, from Franklin county, Geo., are in the nation, some eighty in number, making in all, only of volunteers, from Franklin county, Geo., are in the actions, which was referred the message of the President's a report which responds to that part of the President's with an unequal, a harrassing, a destructive Indian war! A war that should have been ended long ago message which expresses the opinion that it may be rooted the provision of the Treaty, and the dut

THE GENERAL COURT.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15. Senate.—On motion of Mr. Fairbanks, of Suffolk, it was ordered, that a Committee be appointed, to be joined by the House, to consider the expediency of memorializing Congress, or the Executive Government of the United States, upon the subject of opening a negotiation with such other Governments as may be deemed most judicious, with a view of establishing a Congress, or Court of Nations, to be either permanent or otherwise, for considering such measures as may be deemed most suita-sidering such measures as may be deemed most suitasidering such measures as may be deemed most suitable for devising and introducing some other system, more congenial with the moral and religious, as well as physical advancements of the age, than an appeal to arms, for a redress of national grievances. Messrs. Fairbanks and Allen were appointed on said committee, on the part of the Senate. Sent down for concurrence. [In the House, read and concurred, and Messrs. Russell of Nantucket, Davis of Plymouth, and James Fuller of Newton, were joined.]

House,—The resolutions against the bill before Congress for reducing the revenue, were adopted, 329 to 189. sidering such measures as may be deemed most suita

THURSDAY, Feb. 16.—Nothing of special interest, a either House.

FRIDAY, Feb. 17. Senate.—The resolutions from

the House, remonstrating against the passage of the bill before Congress for reducing the revenue, was assed, 21 to 13

assed, 21 to 15.

SATURDAY, Feb. 18.—Nothing of special interest.

Monday, Feb. 20.—In both Houses, many bills,

kc. were forwarded, but nothing of special interest

attroduced or furnished. A bill for the encourage-

introduced or furnished. A bill for the encourage-ment of the manufacture of indigenous sugar, [beet root, we presume,] passed to a second reading. TUESDAY, Feb. 21. Senate.—Myron Lawrence, of Hampshire Co. was chosen president of the Sena-pro ten. The bill concerning the deposite of the sur-plus revenue passed to be engrossed 31 to 1. House.—Many bills to incorporate manufacturing commanies. &c: and the bills to incorporate the Bos-commanies. &c:

companies, &c.; and the bills to incorporate the Bos-ton Fatherless and Widows' Society, and the Warren street Chapel Association passed to be enacted.

FLORIDA.—A requisition for 300 men has been made upon Gov. Call. Much excitement seems to prevail at Tallahassee, on the subject. The Govern or has issued orders, in compliance with the requisition; but the Floridian says it is generally thought that the subordinate officers will nullify. The report of the death of the notorious John Cesar is fully established. He was a master spirt among them, and hold and daring in his character. Indian signs had been seen in the neighborhood of Voiusia, and it was supposed that a body of about 200 are in that vicinity. The smoke of their fires was seen every day. Col. Fannin was making preparations to march out and attack them.

Important from Florida.—The following news.

Col. Andrews, U. S. Army, arrived at St. Augustine, 11th inst. express, and informs that Gen. Jesup had an engagement with the Indians which lasted two days: on the second day, Jumper and Alligator came in under a flag of truce, and surrendered themselves, stating that the Indians were killed—one hundred Indians and neurous set in the day to conclude a treaty at Dade's Battle Ground, and had despatched expresses to the Indians to inform them of the arrangement. They stated that Powell was on an island in the Withlacooche, with about one hundred and fifty followers; they supposed that he would come to terms, and should her refuse, they would point out where he was. All hostilities were to cease by both parties until after the 18th inst.

OSEOLA CAPTURED—THE FLORIDA WARE ENDED.—A slip from the office of the Augusta

istructions given by the War Department to the Commissioners relative to the Creek Indians, and reported and an interaction of the Commissioners relative to the Creek Indians, and reported of the Apostock and Sababat before last, in the course of a sermon, that there were five hundred colored members of his own church in Charleston, and Conferences of the Methodist Fipiscopic standing—[We have before us the minutes of stread amount Conferences of the Methodist Fipiscopic Stre

An Heritary Composition between the achieves of the select committee in whom was reterred in performance to propose the select committee in whom was reterred in performance of the perf

make reparation for the injuries which she has inflicted upon our country. The committee suggest that in conformity to one of the provisions of the Treaty, another statement of these injuries shall be made, accompanied by proofs, and that the President be left to do this in the way he may think best, and make a report of the result to Congress at the next session. The committee conclude with some strictures on the conduct of the Mexican Minister in this country, and express regret that the Mexican Government should have been induced by his misrepresentations to approve of his course.

Howse.—Mr. Howard, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution for the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas. The House proceedings that the trial of R. M. Whitney.

THE GENERAL COURT.

Wednesday, Feb. 15. Senate.—On motion of

The Warren Bridge Case .- A correspondent of

the Daily Advertiser says:the Daily Advertiser says:—
Yesterday the Court began to deliver their opinions in the Bridge cause. The opinion of the Court affirming the judgment of the court below, or in favor of the Warren Bridge, was delivered by Chief Justice Taney. In this opinion, Mr. Justice Baldwin, Mr. Justice Wayne and Mr. Justice Barbour concurred. Mr. Justice McLean delivered a dissenting opinion, fully sustaining the rights of the old Bridge, and differing from Judges Story and Thompson upon the single point of jurisdiction. Mr. Justice Story then began the reading of his opinion, dissenting from that of the Court, and continued till 4 o'clock, when the Court adjourned. This morning Judge Story inshed the Court, and continued till 4 o'clock, when the Court adjourned. This morning Judge Story finished the reading of his opinion, which had altogether occupied upwards of three hours. When he had done Mr. Justice Thompson remarked, that he had given great attention to the cause, and that having read the opinion of Judge Story, he fully concurred in it, for the prescriptor of course them is a transfer of the cause. principles and reasons therein stated.

Pennsylvania .- The Internal Improvement bil reported in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, proposes to appropriate for the present year \$1,701,443 towards nine different state works, most of which are in progress, and \$1,438,500 in aid of twelve different private companies. By another bill \$595,000 are appropriated for the repairs of works already completed and in operation.

and in operation.

Cincinnati.—The Whitewater Canal, one of the Cincinnati.—The Whitewater Canal, one of the three works of internal improvement to which the citizens of Cincinnati lately voted to appropriate the sum of \$600,000, is twenty-four and a quarter miles long, from Harrison on the Whitewater river to the foot of Fifth street in Cincinnati. It will cross the Miami river by an aqueduct of 700 feet in length, and Dry Fork by another aqueduct of 300 feet. It is estimated that it will bring to the city, the first year after its completion, \$0,000 tons of merchandise.

Encouraging.—Mr. Arnold,—Minister at large in

Encouraging .- Mr. Arnold-Minister at large

Important from Florida.—The following news from Florida justifies the expectation that the Seminole war may soon be brought to a close.

Olices of the Courter and Mercury.
Charleston, Feb. 15, 2, F. M. 5

Col. Andrews, U. S. Army, arrived at St. Augustine, 11th inst. express, and informs that Gen. Jesuphad an engagement with the Indians which lasted two days: on the second day, Jumper and Alligator cause in under a flag of trues. and Alligator cause in under a flag of trues. and Alligator cause in under a flag of trues. and Alligator cause in under a flag of trues. and Alligator cause in under a flag of trues. and Alligator cause in under a flag of trues. and Alligator cause in under a flag of trues. and Alligator cause in under a flag of trues. and Alligator cause in under a flag of trues. and all child in N. S. Allignments of the continuous English branches, served thouse, served the substitute on time second day. In the common English branches, and S. Out reterm, for the common English branches, and S. Out reterm, for the common English branches, and S. Out reterm, for the common English branches, and S. Out reterm, for the common English branches, and S. Out reterm, for the common English branches, and S. Out reterm, for the common English branches, and S. Out reterm, for the common English branches, and S. Out reterm, for the common English branches, and S. Out reterm, for the common English branches, and S. Out reterm, for the common English branches, and S. Out reterm, for the common English branches, and In South Processor, and In S

NOTICES.

Norton, Feb. 8, 1637.

Cerus W. Aller, Scribe.

Acknowleddoments of Life Memberships of the American Peace Society.

Rev. Buel W. Sutth, Montpelier, Vt., by the contribution of Twenty Dollars, from members of his congregation, Rev. Envand Hirchnock, Professor in Amherst College, do. by Students of College.

Rev. John Ward, Abington, do. by members of his Society.

Rev. John Ward, Abington, do. by members of his Society.

wich, N. H. by the contribution of Twenty polars each, from n.-embers of the Congregational Church and Society.

ISAAC R. Howe, Esq., Haverhilt, by the contribution of Tarty Polars, from a small Sewing Circle in the Rev.

Mr. Whit 'Hesey's congregation—the second offering of the kind which they have made to the cause of Peace in little more than a year. kind which they have made to the cause of Peace in little more than a year.

Such evi dences of growing interest in this great enterprise of Car, wistan hency whence and reform, are precularly encouraging, and awaken the hope that many others will be go, and do it kewise."

G. C. H.

MARRIAGES,
In this city, Mr. William Sutton, to Miss. Huldah Newcli-By Rev. Mr. Blasslein, Mr. Ebenezer Saffard, to Miss.
Miriada Hurds-Mr. E. F. Wheelock, (of the house of Faine,
Wheelock & Co.) to Me. Burtin Ann, whiest daughter of
Dr. Thomas, I. Th

In Groton, Mr. Samuel Hazen, of Shirley, to Miss Bet-

DEATUS.

In this city, wildow Mary Cannon, aged 37—Mr. William Otis Smith, 35—Mr. Aaron Stevers, 57—Mr. John Weaher, 45, a native of Frankfort, Penn.—Oth Smids athermore, such as the smith Mr. Elish Cannings, 44, Srinerly of Holderstess, N. H.

In Chena, Martha, daughter of Mr. Bill Tewksbury, 17
In Chena, Martha, daughter of Mr. Bill Tewksbury, 17

Jerness, N. H.
In Chelsen, Martha, daughter of Mr. Bill Pew-Mrs. Rebecca. Wait, 83.
In Sudbury, 15th inst. Mr. John Brown, \$2.
In Maiden, Mrs. Sarah Oliver, 67.
In Müllury of consumption, at her father's 5. In Maiden, Mrs. Sarah Üliver, 67. In Müllury of consumption, at her father's house, Miss Maria Goffe, of Boston, 55, clidest daughter of Rev. Joseph Goffe, of M. In Attlebore', Joe Read, E-q. 84, a revolution RCV pensioner

an attempto, and Read, Eog. 34, revolution 27 years one who was wounded in the battle on Long Island. He was for many years a Representative to the General Cestt. In Manshed, Mr. Jacob Schmer, 21. In Muschichend, on Saturday last, very suddenly, while attending a meeting of the Sunday School chiuren, Hon. William Ren. 60.

William Ren. 60.

In Buyers, Mr. Boman Simods, 23.

In Buyers, Mr. Boss, Rev. Nathantel Howe, 73.—5ery suddenly, Mr. Wm. L. Batton, 34.

THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON OF T BERLIN ENGLISH SCHOOL.

THE Principal of this Institution will receive a few more Boys from Boston and vicinity on the following TERMS For board, tuition, washing, mending, lights, 4c. \$100 per year, payable quarterly,
REFERSACES Dt. W. Fay and Mr. David Foodick,
Charlestown—Rev. Mr. Elagden and Mr. Freeman Stow,
Boston.
JOSIMI BRIDE, JR.
cow4w.

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS, DUBLISHED and for Sale by CROCKER & BREWS-TER, 47 Washington street, Roston, of Newly French First Class Book, being a new selection of Reading Lessons, in 6 parts, viz.—1. Authentic Pieces Fowle's French First Unas house, of Reading Leasons, in 4 parts, viz;-1. Anthentic Pieces in Press. 2. Press Comedies of Meliere, abridged. 5. Choice Pieces in Verse. 4. Abridged Dramas and Scenes

se. rews and Stoddard's Grammar of the Latin Language,

throughout the world.

TAUNTON ASSOCIATION.—The members of this beds are notified that their next meeting will be held in Norton, are notified that their next meeting will be held in Norton, on the 1st Tuesday in March, the 7th inst.

Norton, Feb. 2, 1637.

CYREW W. ALLEN, Scribe.

ACKNOWLEDOMENTS of Life Memberships of the American Rev. Bull. W. Smith, Montpelier, Vt., by the contribution of Tuesday Dollows, from members of his congregation.

Rev. Samuel, Lee and Mrs. Emily F. Lee, New lps.

ica.

Parkharst's Pirst Lessons in Reading and Spelling, on the wich, N. H. by the contribution of Tocaty Dodgars, each, line two Method of Austraction. Inductive Method of Iostruction.

Woresete's First Book of Geography, embellished with
Maps of the Eesstern Hemisphere, Western Hemisphere,
Europe, Asia, Africa, North America and South America,
and several designs illustrating the different parts of the

reester's Pirst Book of English Grammar.

Robinson's libble Dictionary, for the use of Schools and comp persons. Blustrated with Engravings on wood, and Mayse of Canson, Judea, Asia Biner, and the Peninsula of Mount Smat, Idenses, &c.

Lessons on the Old Testoment. By Jeseph Emerson, suther of the Evengelical Primer, with 72 cuts.

Orders for any School Books, published in the country, executed at short notice, and an the lowest terms. Feb. 24.

UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

UNIVERSAL HISTORY,

JAROM the Creation of the World in the beginning of
the Eighteenth Century. By the inte Ham. Alexandee Fraser Tyler, Lord Woodhousie. Two vols. Ivo.

This is a reprint, with numerous corrections, of the origitud edition, as it appeared in Murray's English Family
Library, in six volumes. It was undertaken at the urgent
request of several of our most respectable instructions, to

Liberry, in six volumes. It was undertaken at the urgent request of several of our most respectable instructors, to whom its execution is quite satisfactory.

The publishers take pleasare in giving the following not tice of the above work, from a Yopolar and Practical Introduction to Law Studies. By Samuel Warren, of the Inner Temple, Req. F. R. S.

"A work which has been only viry recently given to the public in a complete form, UNIVERSAL HISTORY FROM THE CLEATION OF THE WORLD, TO THE HEADINGS OF THE ITEM CLEATION OF THE WORLD, TO THE HEADINGS OF THE ABOVE AND ADDITIONAL OF A thorough, comprehensive and practical course of historical standard. The plan of this admirable work is thus shortly explained?

(Then follows an extract from the Preface.)

The writer then goes on to remark as follows: (Then follows an extract from the Frennes). The writer than goes on to romark as follows:

"These objects are, as for as a telerably close examination has enabled the present author to judge, constantly kept in view by the mobie writer; who loss disposed of his vast and intractable subject in a masterly manner. The student is carried insurely over the whole field of history; familiarized with all its divisions, outlines and boundaries, and thus embled to trace the resmotest historic eventawith one another. Let him then, resolutely devote the leture hours of his first year to a carried and methodical permain of the work.

Its publication in a cheap and elegant form is a very great service to the cause of historical interaure and of education." Published by HILLIARD, GRAY & CO.

CHURCH MCSIC.

The NATIONAL CHURCH HARMONY, containing:
Times calculated for Pathic Worship, Anthems and Select Pieces for Fasts, Thanksgivings, Christimas, Massionary Meetings, Ordinations, Dedications, Anthreasaries, &c. By N. D. Gould. New attereoty peciation, enlarged.
The work now contains 220 partin tunes, giving, a large variety, adapted to every invite of sacred paetry found inhocks used in any of our charches. It also contains 30 mathers as advected paetry found in the outpositions of more than one dundred effects of autions.

The new plan adopted here, of placing the full harmony on the Base and Treble staff, in amail socies, has been highly commended, especially by those who gley the Organ and Praine Forte.

by countended, especially by those who has been most of the The meter Forte.

The meter forter is a serious are so arranged, that on most of the pages in the beautiful of a different character. The Rupages is are close and counten, and, as the work is strenged, the public will not be perfected by constant character. It is printed on good paper, from bandsome type, and is every way constitution in the bost manner.

Numerous Jestimonia's in favor of the work have been Numerous Jestimonia's in favor of the work have been constituted in the bost reading the counterface.

TOWNSEND'S NEW TESTAMENT.

TOWNSEND'S NEW TESTAMENT.

THIS Day Published by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114

Washington street.

The New Testament, arranged in Historical and Chronological order; with copious Notes on the principal subjects in Theology i The Gregols on the basis of Lightfoot, Doddridge, Pilkaton, Newcome, Michaelis 1 The account of the Resorrection on the authorities of West, Townson, and Cranfield i The Epistes are inserted in their places, and divided according to the Apostle's accounts. By the Rev. George Townsond, M. A. Frebendary of Durham, and Vicar Northalletion. The whole revised, divided into part

FREE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

A. R. E. M. P. Wells proposes to open a School for Boys, but under his direction. The object is to need the wants of a class of Boys, whom he has often been dead for respect directions. The object is to need the wants of a class of Boys, whom he has often been deadly for refuse a Buttiance, on account either of their being too young situations between the control of the state wants are the state when the control of the state was the state of the state was the state of the state with the state was the state of the state was of the state was the state of the st

PROSPECTUS

PROSPECTUS

Of Stories from Real Life.

AllE enter and decided approbation with which
little volume, termed "Tange Experiments
Lixing," (very recently politished) has been received
floaton and vicinity, has induced the publisher to so
new wditton of it, as the first number of a Periodical, individuals and fourlies, in distant, as well as neighbor here biblied student in presenting his investigations. And the Christian Examiner. "The translation is executed throughout with ability and tastic. The notes are valuable as containing a summary of, or references to the more recent German Literature on the various sudjects than supply the place of Bishop Marsh's edition of Michaelia, or Mr. Herne's indigested, superficial, unsatisfactory compitation."

G. & N. have indigested, superficial, unsatisfactory compitation. "G. & N. have in the containing a summary of the current of

VOUTH'S COMPANHON.

Published Wrekly, at the Office of the Boston Recorder, No. 11, Cornhull-Price One Dollar a year.

CONTENTS OF NEXT WEEK'S NUMBER.—The the Grown Rejected. Recollections of the Sandwick Larlands, No. 20. Letter to a Little Boy. Little Children to come unto me." Blown Off. The Wild Grit. Heat to come unto me." Blown Off. The Wild Grit. Faithful Teachers. A Good Example. Maxims. Hymn for the Jews, by Roy. The Flower. Feb. 24.

Abington, Feb. 1861, 1857.

Mr. Editor, My children have read with much interest the Youth's Companion the past year. I feel gratified that you have taken so much pains to interest the midds.

Abington, Feb. 1861, 1857.

**It is replete with sound doctrine and salvings precepts, conveyed in the moral of three well-told bat simple storage.

THE EMBLEM LAKE.

When calmness on the water rests, At sunrise or at even,
The lake is like a mirror's face,
And shows the print of heaven. How like the soul which peace pervades, In joy or grief serene,

Where, though a cloud may semetimes shade,
God's image e'er is seen!—Anon.

Travels.

TRAVELS IN EUROPE.

[From the Note Book of our Correspo On Friday, in looking at the daily bill of fare, I noticed that it was divided into "lent" and "fat." Those who were scrupulous could eat of the first—the less so might supply themselves from under the head of "fat." The "meagre" was all eat up first. Our landlord, whom I knew to be a notorious rascal in the town, told me that he never eat faton Fridays. This landlord demanded for my first two day's has tandord demanded for my first two days, board in his house, more than I eventually paid him for the other five days. In fact, my bill, in the end, after teaching him justice, we but 50 cents a day. This fellow, from being a servant in the caffe of his master, is become proprietor of a hotel, and his master is poor The master had improper relations with this his servant's wife—gave her much money, which she gave to her husband, and with it he bought the hotel. Such adventures are not un-common in Italy. The paltroon of a husband holds his face as high as anybody, and lives with his wife contentedly.

The feast of prayers and masses for the dead

The feast of prayers and masses for the dead that succeeds the feast of "all saints," is preceded by public contributions made in the streets to obtain money to pay for these masses. The poor especially come and demand charity of you to pay for masses for their dead, that 'God would extend to them some consolation.' Among the persons who have made demands of me, one was a poor woman who asked me for a sous in church. The gentleman with whom I conversed, replied—But this gentleman is a stranger, you must not ask of him. An! is a stranger, you must not ask of him. Ah! says she, even if he is a stranger, he is a Christian, and will not refuse a poor woman a sous.

Another person who asked me for a few sous.

service and the captured from the interest of the captured from the captured from the interest of the captur

From the New York Observe DR. HUMPHREY'S TOUR .-- NO. 45.

Want of Poor-Laws.

This is the third cause, to which I ascribe the overwhelming pauperism of Ireland, with its thousand affiliated evils and miseries. I am aware that, in taking this ground, I have to meet some of the highest and most popular authorities on political economy. Among these, Dr. Chalmers has probably been more extensively read and admired, in this country, than any other writer. I well remember, how than any other writer. I well remember, how much delighted I myself was, many years ago, with two or three powerful articles from his pen, in the Edinburgh Review, comparing the pen, in the Edinburgh Review, comparing the two systems of relieving the poor, in England and Scotland, for the purpose of showing the infinite superiority of the voluntary principle, in his own country, over the compulsory system in the sister kingdom. The effect of these papers, and of some others which he published on the same topic, was extraordinary. It is very rare, that any one man is able to make so sudden and powerful an impression upon the public mind, as he did, in the space of two or three years, throughout the British islands. The existing poor-laws of England were brought into great discredit—insomuch, that Elizabeth, under whose reign they were enacted, was charged, in high and influential quared, was charged, in high and influential quarters, with having inflicted mischiefs upon the country, that were equally incalculable and incurable.

Dr. Chalmers has certainly shown, that there is the country of the c

Dr. Chalmers has certainly shown, that there are inherent evils, in throwing upon the public those responsibilities, which ought to rest upon every man who has the ability, to help his poor relations; and has unanswerably proved, that any system of legal assessment, which encourages idleness and prodigality with the certainty of relief, only widens and deepens the gulf, which it undertakes to fill up. Whatever the system may be, for the support of the sick and aged and impotent poor, if in the working of it it holds out a premium, in any form, to laziness, the demand for charitable aid will outrum the supply. This is human nature, in run the supply. This is human nature, in England, Ireland, America, and every where else. But does this prove, that all the poor-laws of England and America ought at once to

tian, and will not refuse a poor woman a sous. Another person who asked me for a few sous, was Baron —, son of Marquis —, father dead, brothers rich, but he wastes his substance in drink and riotous women. He is satisfied with two grains, like other beggars. Another was a woman, the daughter of a Marquis also, whose father had become poor during the French rule at Naples. She brought me a bunch of flowers, and a paper addressed "to his excelleney," in which she entreated me for a little aid.

If you have any romance about you, from having read in novels about magnanimous princes, divine countesses, gentle shepherdesses and their swains, believe me, when I tells you that it is here just as it is in America; that people in the fashionable world may have titles, be handsome, be rich, and yet be ignorant or be ugly, or ill tempered; that shepherdesses are incapable of any of that sentimental love of which you read in pastorals. A shepherdessis a girl considerably lower down in the scale of society than any body you see in America, perhaps. Imagine a stout girl of fifteen, sitting on a stone wall of a heathy pasture, taking care that the black and white sheep don't go astray; her face equally obscured by sun and dirt; her hair uncombed, dishevelled and full of fleas; her face deprived of regularity from the life that she and her ancestors have led in the open.

her face equally obscured by sun and dirt; her hair uncombed, dishevelled and full of fleas; her face deprived of regularity from the life that she and her ancestors have led in the open air; a stupid look, arising from complete ignorance and her monotonous life; and you have a "gentle shepherdess," that, when you have asked her the way to the next house, could not understand you, and from whom you would turn with disgust. Her amorous swain, a coarse, stupid clown, with a big stick, (the shepherd's crook, forsooth) driving five or six swine. Such Daphnes and Chloes never had seven thoughts in their life; and their loves are inexpable of any elevation. Don't make fools of yourselves in thinking that there are any peculiar fascinations in the things of which you read of far countries, if you could approach near to them. If there is any life on earth that is to be desired, that is romantic, that is pure, elevated, refined, it is domestic life in New England, whether it be in the farmer's house or the merchant's. If there is beauty, it is there. If there are comforts, it is there. If there are comforts, it is there. If there are comforts, it is there. If there is refined love, it is there. If there are comforts, it is there. If there is refined love, it is there. If there are comforts, the interpolation of the superpression of your problem of the people in general must be fair—above the ordinary standard. The priests do not set a bad example to the people, and the people respect their religion. They are not devotees, nor infidels, but take their religion with a quiet indifference from habit, observe the unless of the church for the sake of society, and the forms of morality from convictions of propriety.

At last, after eight days detention at Lecce, I took when the submitted the proper is attention of the propriety and the forms of morality from convictions of propriety. it requires to make them comfortable in a well regulated public alms-house. When we see two millions and a half of pau-

beggars are rarely admitted within their enclosures. But what are the common people to do? They have no such means of protecting admitted within their enclosures. But what are the common people to do? They have no such means of protecting admitted within their enclosures. But what are the common people to do? They have no such means of protecting admitted within their enclosures. But what are the common people to do? They have no such means of protecting admitted within their enclosures. But what are the common people to do? They have no such means of protecting admitted within their enclosures. themselves against the incursions of those brawny vagabonds, who ought in some way to be confined to their own parishes, and to eat the bread of their own industry. And even if the lower classes, who are a little more or less removed from pauperism, could protect them-selves against these vagrant bordes, they would rarely do it. 'It is well known, that from mo-tives of misdirected charity, beggars are never refused admission into the cabin of the laborer or the house of the farmer.'

or the house of the farmer.

'The extremely poor,' says an eye-witness, 'are almost exclusively fed by those who are but one degree removed above them in the scale; and the tax thus levied upon the humanity of the hard-working and industrious peasant, is much greater, than would be easily supposed. As far as I have been able to ascertain, and I have diligently inquired in various parts of Ireland, the house of every poor laboring farmer contributes, on the average, every year, no less than one ton of potatoes, worth at least thirty shillings, to the satchel of the wandering beggar; and that over and above the relief beggar; and that over and above the relief which he is always willing to afford to those of his immediate kindred who happen to be in want. We are paying for the relief of the want. We are paying for the rener of the poor, a voluntary tax of about two million one hundred thousand pounds, the greater part of which is levied upon the poorest of those who have any thing to spare, without the least return in the way of labor, from the objects of their bounty. As the peasant's door is never closed during meal time, he cannot, and indeed he will not, discriminate; and, consequently, idleness and beggary are encouraged to prey upon the industry of the land.'

upon the industry of the land."

How much longer, let me nsk, can such a state of things be endured? But endured it must be, till every thing is swallowed up in the yawning gulf of pauperism, unless some remedy can be found for this growing and frightful evil. And let it be borne in mind that the existing state of things. isting state of things is even much worse than this. Depredations, by petty thieving, to an immense amount, are annually committed upon every species of property, that the famishing myriads can lay their hands upon in Ireland. Nor must I omit to mention the pestilential diseases, which extreme want is almost sure to diseases which extreme want is almost sure to generate; diseases which are carried from district to district, by these armies of squalid men-dicants, and by which thousands of the industrious peasantry are sometimes swept off in a single year. 'In towns and cities in the interior and along

the coast,' says the London Morning Chroni-cle of Nov. 17, 1836, 'poverty and disease make frightful ravages annually among the people. The fact that the peasantry of Ireland people. The fact that the peasantry of Ireland are at this moment the most wretched beings in Christendom is admitted. It is conceded that in a population of about eight millions there are two and a half millions of paupers—of half man beings, who have no other means of subsistence than the scrapings of mendicancy, this a state of things that can be allowed to dure? Can there be any real security for and property in a country the one third of whose people are beggars, left by the legisla-ture to levy contributions upon the small far-mers and shopkeepers in towns, and cottiers, themselves little removed above the condition beggars?

But how, it may be asked, are these enormous evils to be remedied by any system of legal assessment? Is there any such charm in a poor law that it can keep off famine from five poor law that it can keep off famine from five hundred thousand cabins and turf hovels in Ireland? Certainly not. Probably some of the advocates of the proposed experiment are quite too sanguine. But the conviction is fast gaining ground both in that country and in England that it expects to should agree with the English poor-laws or our own, or in what respects it should differ from them both, I may safely remark that it should keep the poor at home, and find employment for them, if possible, to the extent of their ability to work, and earn their own subsistence. And surely all the able-bodied among them might find employment enough for a great while to come, in reclaiming the five millions of acres of waste lands on the island, if the proprietors saw fit to employ them. prietors saw fit to employ them. And why should they not, when the value of their estates would be so much enhanced even beyond the cost of the labor?

Mr. O'Connel's plan, is to throw the whole

burden of supporting the aged and impotent poor upon the absentee owners of the soil. That those who voluntarily expatriate them-That those who voluntarily expatriate them-selves, and squander their millions in foreign parts, should be heavily taxed for this object, seems to me perfectly just and reasonable. But why should the absentees pay the whole? Some of them no doubt are driven from their homes by had health, or are absent from other justifia-

THE Summer Term will commence March 1st, and continue secenteen weeks.

Andover, Feb. 17, 1837. Sw. S. R. HALL, Principal.

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3w

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shorter than the term. By order of the Trustees. n ordinary cases, no pupil can be received for a perio horter than the term. By order of the Trustees, JOHN P. LORD, See'y. South Berwick, Me. Feb. 17, 1837. 7w.

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ait teachers. Columbia College, Philadelphia, Nov. 1836.

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high encomium upon the medical wave often been reerson. It reminded me, as indeed have often been remind about the time I professed religions, lamened

I then resided in Providence, R. I. The pinon, lamened

I then resided in Providence, R. I. The pinon, lamened

C. G. Babcock, who alterwards preached awahis at New

Bedford, and died at Colchrook, Cons. 1817.

When in College. Having some difficulties to settingle with its

equiring an education, he availed himself of a little feater

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No. 9--Vol.

RELIG

MINISTERIAL SU Mr. EDITOR,—I prop ber to show that the mis support from his people This is abundantly cl and revelation. The mi portant, a sacred, a labe is emphatically the work signed him. From its from its arduousness, it dinary worldly pursuits, have already seen, turn in other business withou

and injuring the cause and injuring the cause called by the people called by the people we suppose that God vants to an amployme inclured is for their men to enjoy the lab air compensation? right? Can we suppo his servants at the mer a great majority of wh he is called to preach? ment decide that such pected. And had there tion in the Scriptures, that the man who devol of the ministry, shall re tion for his services. I tion for his services. In overthis subject in silene chap, we find it written have sown unto you a great thing if we shall rea "Do ye not know that about holy things live of nle? and they which wa takers with the altar? I have a standard, that they whe should live of the gospel, it is written; "Let him word, communicate to h

his hire." It is plainly these passages of sacre minister should make his of his support. And not than that it is the duty of labors, to grant him this. I trust I have settled threason and Scripture, that right to a support from hvery plain that he has more than any other mains labor, to regard his his labor, to regard his s It is his own; the fruit o

good things." In Luke corded from the lips of a to this very thing, "The his hire." It is plainly

he has just the same righ purpose he pleases as an fruit of his labor. And I would just say, paid their minister a fair i labors, they may conside charged in this particular they may think, long es rendered it so) their dut watch over him to see hot money. For if he choose money. For if he choos the use of his family, he l to as any other man has, in the same way. Or, if mise so as to save a part for benevolent purposes, I repeat it; his money is neither the duty nor the matron in the parish to basket, or to peep into evo of his house; and, becaus see something which she go about from house to hextravagance. I speak the because I have known so tween ministers and peccause. It always has, an sion difficulty, for people their minister's domestic capable of managing the surely be none the better of I only say to all who are nise so as to save a part I only say to all who are dle, let your minister alon affairs, and leave him un

HOME MIS

Extract from the Quarterly ry in Massachusetts, to the M. S. 1836. "I am required by my e, to state any spe agement or discouragen labor. Whether any of of discouragement are spe are real, and of course p

are real, and of course patimes, upon my feelings.

1. The church and commall. True, there have both, since I commenced years ago.) Twelve fam large families, may be said to the congregation during the fast ministerial added to the church. Son ning to become somewhat with us. But notwithstan both church and congregation during the one not exceeding for the one not exceeding for exceeding one hundred at 2. The church and congregation one hundred at 2. The church and comport, as well as small. Teral individuals of some pour meeting; none, however.

our meeting; none, how who can be called rich; may be termed poor.

3. The whole populati which there are three soci for two more, is small, not 1,400. And there is no to increase the population;

4. We cannot retain o

As soon as a promising the age necessary to rend

As soon as a promising the age necessary to rende ciety, he is gone.

5. The spirit of sectaria that people are within that people are within others, by nature; has have tempted them to rath dulgence of this spirit. The small, and the congregation of the spirit, and the congregation of the spirit, and and any change creates a feet of the spirit, and the congregation of the spirit, and any change creates a feet of the spirit of the s

been bad, to a consideral